

Weather

Misty and milder today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.8 and the minimum 39.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 35 and 20.3.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919

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FAILURE OF ALLIES TO BACK KOLTCHAK IS HELD TO BLAME

Horvath Aide Says Recognition Would Restore Peace In Siberia

GIVES INTERVIEW

Action By Powers Would Give New Government Needed Authority

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, January 6.—Reuter's correspondent had an interview today with a leading member of General Horvath's administration. Discussing the general situation, he stated that the machinery of Government is now in running order. Admiral Kolchak's Government virtually controls the whole territory between the Urals and the Pacific and the main hindrance to a complete restoration of normal conditions in Siberia is the lack of recognition of the present Government by the Allies. Here the Allies are at fault because, having sponsored the policy which culminated in the present Government, the Allies should not now hesitate to give it the necessary recognition and thus raise its authority and efficiency in working out the problems for the consolidation of Siberia and the unification of Russia.

Explains Perm And Ufa
Speaking of the recent victory at Perm and the revolts at Ufa he stated that economic and strategic reasons made it imperative to clear the Bolsheviks from the Northern Urals in order to ensure the development and regular working of the numerous works and mining concerns concentrated in that region and to open up the possibility of contact with General Poles' forces, advancing from Archangel, as quickly as possible. This necessitated the transference of forces from the South to the North, which was taken advantage of by the Bolsheviks who seized Ufa, the occupation of which has no strategic significance, while the position of the Bolsheviks there is likely to be threatened soon either by the forces under General Duffort or those commanded by General Denikin.

In conclusion he said that Bolshevism will be rampant in Russia until the corp has been destroyed at Petrograd and Moscow. Until this is done, elements subversive to the present order of society, like an active volcano, will ever be ready to jeopardize the peaceful reorganization of Europe after the war.

Casualty Of Red Guards

Moscow, December 26, (delayed).—Today was buried the body of Lieutenant Chomitch, brought from the Samara front. Seven days ago the deceased together with six soldiers fell into the hands of the Red Guards. For two days they were tortured, afterwards killed and left naked in the snow. The Lieutenant had his eyes struck out, his ears cut off as well as lips and nose. Epaulettes were cut out on the shoulders, and nails driven in the wounds.

Omak, December 23, (delayed).—On the night of December 22 a Bolshevik organization of 25 persons was arrested, representing evidently the local Bolshevik Staff.

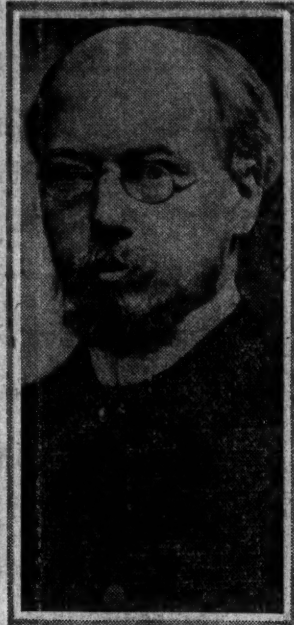
Vladivostok, December 26, (delayed).—Austrian and German prisoners-of-war officers concentrated at a point on the outskirts of Khabarovsk, and the soldiers with them, have recently been transferred from the Russian to the American authorities.

Bolsheviks Claim Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 1.—A Russian wireless message reports: We have advanced in the direction of Riga to the Loksha-Kolk line. In the direction of Riga we have captured Raimstok near Wendia and also Romershof on the Dvina and Uman on the Sventslany-Ponovezh railway.

We have taken Ufa, which is the capital of the White Guards, westward of the Urals. The Lithuanian Bourgeois Government has left Vilna for Kovno.

Count Von Hertling, Former Chancellor Of Germany, Is Dead



COUNT VON HERTLING

(French Wireless)
Basle, January 6.—(Via Lyons and Koukasa). Count Hertling, recently Chancellor of the German Empire, died on Saturday evening at Rudolstadt, in Upper Bavaria. He will be buried in Munich.

FUND FOR FOOD RELIEF IS APPROVED IN HOUSE

Wilson Request For G.\$100,000,000 To Feed Europe's Hungry, Endorsed By Committee

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The House Appropriations Committee has approved President Wilson's request to Congress to provide \$100,000,000 for relief work in Europe outside Germany.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 3.—It is officially announced that the Allies and the United States are agreed on the necessity to furnish food to the newly liberated and also to neutral and enemy territories and a mixed Entente Council is being formed of which Mr. Hoover will be Director-General.

Mr. Hoover, in a statement on the situation, estimated that Europe required G.\$1,500 millions of food before July. The Allies will propose that Germany shall furnish ships to carry food for the liberated territories in exchange for permission to get food herself. Germany will also be required to furnish passenger ships for the repatriation of American troops.

Paris, January 5.—The growing shortage of meat will be severely felt during the coming spring and the butchers want a needless day imposed immediately. The meatless days last year were very successful. A supply of frozen meat is required.

The potato deposits in Alsace will prove a treasure to France as they will greatly enhance the fertility of the soil. The Minister of Agriculture is making supplies of potato to farmers at once at prices lower than those before the war.

DIRECT TRAIN SERVICE TO NEAR EAST PLANNED

One Line Between Paris And Bucharest, Another To Athens And Belgrade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 5.—The Entente will shortly open a direct train service to the East. There will be a regular service between Paris and Bucharest via Berne, Faldkirch and Vienna, while another service, the Acropole Express, will connect Greece via Venice, Trieste, Belgrade and Larissa, the line passing entirely through Allied or Jugo-Slav territory.

HONGKONG BANK WILL ERECT NEW BUILDING, BIGGEST IN FAR EAST

Institution Plans Structure On Lot From Custom House To Foochow Road Along Bund

WORK STARTS LATE IN YEAR

Kelly And Walsh Will Move To New Building On Nanking Road

Shanghai is to have the biggest business block east of Suez and one of the most modern bank buildings in the world. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank yesterday announced that plans are under way to construct a five-story building which will cover some 90,000 square feet between the Bund, Foochow Road and Szechuen Road and will occupy the entire square lot of land from Foochow Road to the Custom House with the exception of the Szechuen Road corner occupied by the Chinese Post Office and Calbeck, Macgregor and Company.

The lot has a frontage of 325 feet on the Bund and runs along Foochow Road 225 feet to the building occupied by the Calbeck, Macgregor and Company.

It is not known when work will be started on tearing down the present structures. Architects' drawings have not yet been accepted. The Bank is securing information on building from various parts of the world. Hope was expressed yesterday that work would be started on the new building late this year. Modern In Every Respect.

The new bank will be modern in every respect. New York banking houses, with every improvement, will be taken as models. The plans are yet very much in the air but the general idea is for a banking building that will rank with the best in the world. The cost of the building will run into millions.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will have elaborate accommodations with floor space which will be adequate to meet the needs of the institution for a number of years. The main offices are to be on the ground floor and the gorgeous rotunda familiar in American banks will be in the plan selected. The building of the new business block means that Kelly and Walsh, booksellers and stationers, occupying a Bund site for a number of years; Andrews and George, with offices on Foochow Road and the occupants of the building at the corner of Foochow Road and the Bund, including Thomas W. Simmons and Company, Davies and Brooke and O. Thoresen, will vacate their present premises some time during the year.

New Kelly And Walsh Building

Kelly and Walsh will be installed in a new building on Nanking Road by September first. The firm has contracted for the construction of the new building and work of tearing down the structure between the British Flower Shop and the building formerly occupied by Reuters and now owned by the Bank of Taiwan, has already started. The new building which will cost Tael 170,000, will be four stories in height and up-to-date in every respect. Kelly and Walsh will occupy the ground floor and offices will be on the upper floors. The building will include every convenience and will be heated by a hot water plant. Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas are the architects.

SHIP SERVICE STARTED FROM DAIREN TO ODESSA

First Steamer Leaves Manchurian Port; Passenger Rate Is Thousand Roubles

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, December 26, (delayed).—Today the first steamer leaves Dairen for Odessa. The tariff for each passenger has been fixed at one thousand roubles.

Seine River Floods Are More Menacing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 6.—The floods in the valley of the Seine are becoming more menacing and navigation is almost suspended.

Theodore Roosevelt Is Dead



EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT
After Illness Of Only Few Days

Ex-President Of United States, Picturesque Figure Of Last Century, Dies

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, died at four o'clock Monday morning, in Oyster Bay, N.J., as the result of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism which broke out New Year's day. Colonel Roosevelt had been unwell for some weeks.

Colonel Roosevelt's death has shocked the capital. Both houses of Congress adjourned after adopting resolutions of regret and appointing committees to attend the funeral. The Supreme Court also adjourned on hearing the news.

The funeral will be held Wednesday at 12:45 at the Christ Episcopal Church in Oyster Bay.

Mr. Roosevelt's Place In History

With the passing of Theodore Roosevelt America loses a great leader of men, the founder of a new order of political thought and action, and the world loses possibly the most picturesque figure of the last half-century.

For the past twenty years there has been no single man who has stood forth so prominently upon the stage of American political history, who has consistently swayed such a share of American thought, whose opinions have been given such widespread audience; in fact, so large has been the place which Roosevelt occupied in American life, that, at least until the advent of President Wilson made another conception necessary, he was seen by other peoples as typifying America. Politician, soldier, writer, economist, traveler and sportsman, each character claiming more than a generous meed of world fame, he presented a many-sidedness which has probably never been equalled by any man in the public life of the last century. In this multiple role he has been pictured as the ideal, the "strenuous" American and he has been accorded a wider tribute of admiration than any other American of modern times, an admiration which in respect to his indomitable energy and forcefulness, his un-

compromising fighting spirit and adherence to the rules of fair play, and his unswerving adherence to his own conviction of what was right, was felt and expressed by even those who opposed him most bitterly in the political field.

The record of Theodore Roosevelt's public life sets forth a career unparalleled in American history. From the time of his election, at the age of 23, to the New York legislature in 1881—an election won on the issue of "clean politics" and in the face of the opposition of the party "boss" of the district—he has been consistently the most vigorous element in American politics.

Heralded A New Era
With Roosevelt's appearance there dawned a new era in American political history, the era of the "square deal" and the crumbling of the feudal system built up by "big interests." "The square deal," "the Big Stick" and "no favors" were terms introduced into the political vocabulary by Roosevelt and used by him with telling effect throughout his official life. As legislator, mayor of New York, member of the Civil Service Commission, head of the New York police board, Governor and President he conducted an unrelenting fight against the powers of privilege and his inviolable success in these contests and the unqualified endorsement his line of action drew from his constituents, whether of state, city or nation, proved him to be the leader of a changing epoch.

The period in America up to the time when Roosevelt appeared on the stage had been that of the consolidation of capitalism. It was the entrenched era of big business. "Captains of Industry" were the picturesque, and to a large extent revered, figures in the advancement of the times. When the twentieth century arrived it found "big business" firmly settled behind its bastions and dominating the progress, industrial and political, of America. And a small voice of protest was beginning to be heard by those hearkening for change. The people were ready to revolt against the ever increasing influence of the great combinations, which they had helped to uphold and on the people's side, with his ear turned to the growing note of discontent, Roosevelt took his stand. His fight against political corruption began with his first year in the New York legislature, when he made a violent attack on the Attorney General of the state and a judge of the Supreme Court involved in corrupt dealings with an elevated railroad line, and the fight continued throughout his official career—for wide-sweeping reform in the civil service when he was on the Commission; for various civic reforms while president of the New York police board and commissioner. As governor of New York he reformed the administration of the state canals, making it non-partisan; introduced the merit system into many of the subordinate state offices, a change he had previously done more than any other one man to further in the civil service, and came out strongly for the taxation of corporation franchises.

Fought Industrial Machine

The battle against the industrial machine, which he had foreseen and begun preparing for so early in his career, he forced to issue during his presidency. Proving that he had correctly gauged public opinion he aroused that influence to a point at which the country saw and rose to meet its danger. He threw all his effective powers into the framing of legislation to fit the Federal government for the fight against the trusts. He established the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor, with its secretary sitting in the cabinet, and lifted the "Big Stick" for the attack on monopoly. In the new department which he created he organized a bureau possessing the function of inspection and regulation of interstate corporations, an entirely new feature of government. He strengthened the interstate commission for the regulation of railroads and inaugurated successful suits against big monopolies—notably the Standard Oil Company and the sugar trust. It is an air-tight fact even by his enemies that he brought about more practical results than any other public man toward effecting a changed relation between industry and government whereby all men should have equal rights under the law and there should be no privileged interests exempt from the law's operation.

Life Of Incessant Activity
Even a much condensed account of the life, pursuits and accomplishments of the late President, Roosevelt, would take up more space than is available here. (Continued on Page 8)

EX-KAISER BETTER AFTER OPERATION BUT IS DEPRESSED

Doctors Who Attend Him Say Condition Had Been Very Bad

MUCH IMPROVED

Big Demonstrations Against Liebknecht Faction Are Held In Hamburg

(French Wireless)

Amsterdam, January 6.—(Via Lyons and Koukasa). Professor Lauz, of the Amsterdam University, has just been called to attend the ex-Kaiser in consultation with Professor Foerster, the ex-Emperor's private medical adviser. The two doctors, owing to the state of the patient, who is suffering from influenza and violent discharges from the ears, decided to carry out a light operation. This took place at the residence of Count Bentinck. In an interview, Professor Lauz acknowledged that the patient's state had been very bad but the improvement had been very apparent; on the other hand the mental condition of the ex-Kaiser was very low.

Demonstrations In Hamburg

Paris, January 6.—(Via Lyons and Koukasa). A message from Zurich to the Information says:

According to the Schwabische Tagwacht, a great demonstration organized by the Socialist Majority party, in which over 150,000 took part, recently occurred in Hamburg. The demonstrators carried large banners inscribed "Down with Liebknecht," "Long live the People's Government."

On the other hand the Baden press announces that a plot has been planned by the sailors against German grand headquarters. An encounter took place near the railway station at Cassel in which shots were exchanged. Sailors have also tried to provoke trouble at Gotha.

No Confirmation Of Agreement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Reuter's agency is informed that in British official circles nothing is known concerning the reported arrangement between Great Britain and the Netherlands concerning the Kaiser, which was cabled earlier today.

CONQUEST OF POSEN BY POLES COMPLETE

Overturn German Monuments After Violent Fights And Hold Official Funds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 3.—A message sent from Berlin today states that the town of Posen is completely in the hands of the Poles, who have overturned the German national monuments, often after violent fights; obtained possession of all official funds and searched the houses of Germans, to whom the bakers refuse to sell bread. Minister Ernst, whom the Government sent to Posen, has returned to Berlin. He declares that it is too late to intervene with military force and urges a peaceful agreement with the Poles. The German papers characterize this Minister's report as a declaration of the bankruptcy of the Government.

WANTS ALLIES TO TAKE GERMANY'S ZEPPELINS

Otherwise It Will Have First Air Line Across Atlantic, Frenchman Writes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 5.—Count Laval writes that Germany should deliver up all her Zeppelins so that she may be impeded from securing the supremacy of the air and establishing the first service of air liners across the Atlantic. He states that a super-Zeppelin is quite capable of crossing the Atlantic.

MILAN GIVES WILSON HIS GREATEST OVATION

Makes Brief Talk On Necessity Of Justice Between Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 6.—The President speaking at the Palazzo in Milan on Sunday to a large delegation said:

"I cannot tell you how much complimented I am by your coming in person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes because I know that it comes from their hearts. I can see in their faces the same things that I feel towards them and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship towards the nation I represent as well as a gracious welcome to myself."

"I want to re-echo the hope that we may all work together for a great peace, as distinguished from a mean peace. And may I suggest this, that is a great deal in my thoughts: The world is not going to consist now of great Empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations apparently and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to treat the others fairly. That is the only thing."

"The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You cannot trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you. Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do and it is a delightful feeling that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by the wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the council that will determine the items of the peace. I thank you with all my heart."

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA PUT COOLIE TO TORTURE

Two British Subjects Make Signed Statements On Atrocity Against Chinese

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, January 2.—Japanese highhandedness in Manchuria is becoming more and more remarkable. Already there have been three cases in which British subjects have been subjected to indignity. The latest of these cases, that in which a British lady missionary was maltreated in an utterly indefensible manner, and in which no reparation whatever has yet been made, is still very fresh in the mind of the Manchurian public, and its memory is not likely to be effaced by a new outrage perpetrated on the citizens of another Power in friendly relations with Japan.

In this case the outrage has been committed by South Manchurian railway employees on a Chinese coolie, and the main details accessible at the present time are contained in a signed statement, the written deposition of two British subjects, one of them a non-commissioned officer in the British army and the other the head of one of the most important businesses in Manchuria, whose names, for obvious reasons, I do not give, but whose disinterestedness, both in this particular incident and in each other, puts their story beyond question. The statement is as follows:

"Changchun, December 21.—By special request we, the undersigned, bear witness that on the 14th instant a Chinese coolie was brutally tortured by members of the South Manchurian railway staff and the Japanese police."

"We had occasion to visit the freight office of the above-mentioned railway on the date stated, and our attention was first drawn to the matter by one of the office employees taking a burning coal from the stove with a pair of tongs and applying it to the face of a coolie who was standing in a corner of the office and apparently arrested, as he was tied up and in charge of what we imagined to be a plain clothes policeman. When it was observed that foreigners were present, the coolie was removed to another room, but we followed and witnessed the further brutal treatment to which the coolie was subjected. He had apparently been ill-treated for some considerable time, as his face was dripping blood when we first observed him, and altogether he was in a most pitiable condition. The whole staff present were treating the matter as a huge joke and were taking it in turns to look through the glass doors of the room where the coolie was confined, deriving great enjoyment from so doing."

"What action is being taken in this matter I do not know, but it is to be hoped that the responsible Japanese authorities, to whose notice it is already been brought, will deal very drastically with every person implicated, whether as actual perpetrator of any act of cruelty or as unprotesting spectator. Outrages of this kind, though not so gross, are increasing in number throughout the territory under Japanese domination in Manchuria and it is with difficulty that Chinese laborers can be got to trust themselves in the Japanese zone. Incidents of this kind are not likely to foster friendly relations between Japan and China, whatever Japanese Cabinet may be in office."

Christians In Syria Are Loyal To France

Heads Of All Communities Give Assurance To French Commissioner

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 6.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Cairo states that the religious heads of all the Christian communities of Beyrout paid a visit at New Year to the French High Commissioner for Syria and Palestine and begged him to transmit to the Government of the French Republic the assurance of their faithful attachment to France. Several Muslim notables also came to assure M. Georges Picot of their support.

Chemical Expert To Examine Opium

Mr. L. W. Dupre Appointed To Make Analysis In Suspicious Cases

Mr. L. W. Dupre, head of the Shanghai Chemical Laboratory and one of the best known chemists in the Far East, will act as Government expert to test the quality of the opium stock that will be burned in Pootung this month. The appointment was recommended by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, and was accepted by the Peking administration and confirmed by Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the special commissioner for the destruction of opium.

The examination of the stock in the bonded godown of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., will begin at nine o'clock this morning. Mr. Dupre will make a chemical analysis of any opium that appears suspicious. He will be assisted by two other experts.

Mr. Chang Yi-pang, will speak on the method of the burning of the opium at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. this evening at 8 o'clock. The address will be open to the public.

DEPOSITIONS POSTPONED BY MR. GIBBS' ILLNESS

Taking Of 9th Cavalry Players' Evidence In Ezra-Merriman Action Is Delayed

Taking of depositions of 9th Cavalry baseball players in the Ezra-Merriman action has been postponed in Manila by the illness of Mr. A. D. Gibbs, attorney for Mr. Judah I. Ezra. Mr. Gibbs was stricken with influenza the day he arrived at Manila, and is confined to his bed. Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the United States Court for China was notified of Mr. Gibbs' illness yesterday.

War Relief Concert

The concert to be given Saturday night by Mr. Sklarevski, pianist, and Mr. Sykora, cellist, at the Lyceum Theatre will be for Allied war relief in Siberia and will be under the patronage of Lady Fraser and Madame Grosche. There will be additional attractions after the concert, including dancing. The full details of the program will be announced later.



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CALL FOR WORKERS ISSUED BY B.W.W.A.

Women Needed To Help Make 97,000 Bandages For Siberian Wounded

The B.W.W.A. has joined in the appeal to Shanghai women to contribute their services to the work of making life comfortable for the men enduring the hardships of a Siberian winter at the call of their country. Its appeal says that it has been asked by the American Red Cross to provide 97,000 gauze bandages and it can meet the request only if it has more workers.

Not only are new workers asked for but those who have contributed their services before at the War Dressings Room are asked to resume.

The workroom is open daily for gauze work, which can only be done under careful supervision; the making of many-tailed bandages has been suspended for the present. There is no gauze in Siberia and the need for dressings is urgent. The wounded from the Ural front lie in cars on straw and their wounds are bound with straw. Dressings must be made, also packing for sterilisation. It is hoped that a special effort will be made and that many will come forward to help.

HENRY FORD TO CONTEST RESULT OF ELECTION

Charges Wrongful Use Of Money By Opponent Who Defeated Him For Senator

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, has given the Senate informal notice that he would contest the seat of Truman H. Newberry, who defeated him in the recent election for Senator for Michigan. He says he will ask a recount of the ballots and alleges that the excessive use of money in Newberry's campaign intimidated voters and in other ways the election was improper.

GERMANY TO HAND OVER ITS NEWEST BATTLESHIP

Baden To Be Given To Allies In Accordance With Armistice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 3.—The Baden, the newest German battleship, will be handed over shortly to the Allies under the terms of the armistice. It is authoritatively stated that 200 German submarines were sunk during the war, of which the enemy destroyed 14. Mine-sweeping is proceeding on a large scale. Some of the minefields are a hundred miles in extent and it is estimated that 100,000 mines, including a number which are adrift, have to be removed.

Sailors Stepping Out Into Society Tonight

Men Of Villalobos And Quiros To Give Ball At Carlton

The Gobs are going into society. They will step out into the mad whirl tonight, music and light and laughter and wit and beauty and all that sort of thing in the dazzle of the world of fashion. Yes, the world has changed.

This evening at the Carlton the crews of the American gunboats Villalobos and Quiros are giving an informal military ball to which are invited all Allied sailors, representatives of the S.V.C. and officials of the Shanghai community. The sailors have been planning deeply and working hard and are determined to make their ball a big success. They promise furthermore that it will be.

The committee in charge of the affair consists of C. E. Howard, J. A. Maisonneuve, Harry Dayton and C. Dellis, all of the U.S.S. Villalobos.

JUGO-SLAY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CONSTITUTION

King Peter To Rule Over Combined Serbs, Croats And Slovenes

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 6.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Government of the new kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has just officially notified the governments of the Entente and neutral countries of its constitution.

A unique government for uniting the countries of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has been formed under the rule of King Peter of Serbia and under the Regency of Prince Alexander. The kingdom of Montenegro is again united to Serbia under the Karageorgievitch dynasty. The legations, consulates, etcetera, of the Kingdom of Serbia will in future carry the title of the legations, consulates, etcetera, of the Kingdom of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes.

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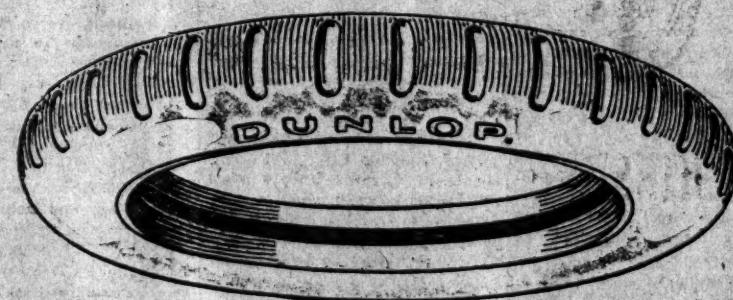
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GERMAN CLUB HOLDS IT HAS NO LIABILITY

Chinese Government Cannot
Collect Mortgage While It
Holds Premises, Its Defense

Another hearing of the case of the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank against the Club Concordia, claiming for money owing on a mortgage for Tls. 230,674.69, took place yesterday in the Mixed Court. The case was adjourned.

British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Nieh heard the case. Mr. Stephani appeared for the defense. At the opening of the hearing, Mr. G. B. Musso, counsel for the plaintiff, applied for leave to amend the claim and raised it to Tls. 295,450. He then proceeded to read the answer of the defense, which states that the club could not admit the debt so long as the club's premises were retained by the Chinese Government, of which the Bureau of Liquidation was an agent. Mr. Musso admitted that the bureau did hold the keys to the premises, but contended that this did not prevent the bureau from recovering the money owing to it.

Counsel pointed out that although it had been alleged by the defense that by arrangement between the bank and the club the money on the mortgage would not be repayable until six months after the conclusion of the war, there was no such agreement and it could not be valid under German law, and, even if it could, that arrangement could not affect the bureau by reason of the liquidation and the special circumstances surrounding the case.

Mr. Stephani claimed that since the premises were in the possession of the Chinese Government, it could not at the same time seek to recover payment of the mortgage from the club. He argued that under the circumstances the debt could not possibly have existed.

When Mr. Musso explained that he was really asking for an order for the sale of the premises in order that the mortgage might be paid off, Mr. Stephani asked why he should do so when the action of the plaintiffs in the past showed that they could do whatever they pleased with the property.

Assessor Grant Jones then pointed out that the Chinese Government had not yet confiscated the property. It has merely taken steps to prevent enemy subjects from gathering on the premises. Defendant contended that the action of the Chinese Government had made it impossible for the club to pay off the mortgage. He further stated that by an arrangement between the former manager of the Bank, Mr. Figue, and himself, neither the principal nor the interest, which was to be paid at the rate of seven percent, were repayable until six months after the war. He said that the club premises and the ground on which they stand were worth about Tls. 700,000.

SHANGHAI GAZETTE CASE IS DISMISSED BY COURT

Editor Discharged On Decision
Article Does Not Violate
Order In Council

The charge of sedition against Mr. Corin Henry Lee, editor of the Shanghai Gazette, brought at the instance of the police in the British Police Court, was dismissed yesterday. The Court held that the article in question had not succeeded in exciting enmity against Japanese on the part of others and was, therefore, not within the scope of the Order in Council under which the charge was brought. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. F. C. Master represented the defendant. Mr. F. Alan Robinson heard the case.

The full text of Mr. Robinson's decision follows: "I wish to say first of all that I consider the prosecution have rendered a public service in bringing to the notice of the public the provisions of the Order in Council (The China Amendment) Order in Council, 1909. The liberty of the press is restricted in certain matters by the ordinary law of England, but so far as British papers and British journalists are concerned it is further restricted in China by the provisions of Article 2 of that Order in Council; and it is important that the provisions of that Order should be generally known. I have read carefully the article in the Shanghai Gazette which caused the substance of the complaint. That article shows abundant traces of ill-feeling on part of the writer of the article, against Japanese, but as I read the

Order in Council, I have to find more than that; I have to find only that the writer wished to write matter calculated to excite enmity between Japanese subjects and British subjects, but I have also to find that he has succeeded in writing such matter. Now the article consists in the main of three statements. These statements, we are assured, are without foundation in fact. They are: that the Japanese wished three more seats on the Municipal Council; that for the purpose of obtaining more votes they were raising their rents; and that their object in doing so is to obtain a fair share of Municipal contracts. Those statements are denied. But if they were true I cannot find anything in them of which any Japanese need be ashamed, nor anything in them which is likely to excite enmity against Japanese on the part of others. My conclusion is, therefore, that the writer of the article has not succeeded in writing matter calculated to excite enmity, and that the article is therefore not within the Order in Council. The summons will therefore be dismissed."

BELGIAN HISTORIAN IN INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Professor Pirenne Elected
Foreign Associate In Place
Of German

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 5.—Professor Pirenne of Ghent University, the Belgian historian, has been elected a Foreign Associate of the Institute of France in place of the German professor Wilhelm Meißner, one of the 93 "intellectuals" who signed the famous manifesto defending Germany's war policy.

French Race Courses Prepare For Opening

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 5.—The Race Courses are preparing for the opening of the 1919 season and feverish activity prevails at Longchamps and Auteuil.

FIX STATUS OF GERMANS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

May Retain Former Nationality
But Not Interfere In
French Affairs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 5.—A peace problem which is particularly interesting is the regulation by the French Government of the status of the Germans who may remain in Alsace and Lorraine. A provisional regime has been adopted which leaves them their German nationality, subordinating their residence and formal abandonment by the German government so long as they do not meddle in affairs affecting the interests of France. On attaining their majority these people will decide whether they wish to remain Germans.

Suppressed by Germany at the outbreak of the war, Le Messin starts publication in Metz as a daily organ for French propaganda in Lorraine.

FRENCH CAPTAIN ARRESTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 5.—Captain Labour, formerly Chief of the Secret Service Bureau in Paris, who was implicated in the Humbert-Lenoir case, has been arrested.

MANY TURN FROM INTOXICANTS TO TEA

Spread Of Prohibition Increases
Tea Consumption Beyond
Present Production

USE BILLION POUNDS A YEAR

Indies Outstrip China And Japan
In Exports To America; War
Changes Routes

New York, December 1.—The marked increase in the importation of tea into the United States lends interest to a statement made by a British tea grower, that world consumption of tea is now exceeding production by reason of the reduced consumption of alcoholic liquors in many of the principal countries of the world. Prohibition, he said, was so increasing the consumption of tea that the world's demands, especially after the re-opening of Russia, "must far exceed any possible production for some years to come."

Whether legislation of this character in the United States has or has not affected the consumption of tea it is at least a fact that the tea imports into the United States are now far in excess of any preceding year. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the quantity of tea imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1911 was 151,000,000 pounds, against 103,000,000 in the immediately preceding year, and 115,000,000 in the high record year, 1909. The value of the imports of the fiscal year 1918 is also 50 percent greater than in any earlier year aggregating \$31,000,000 in value against an average of about \$15,000,000 per annum in the preceding five years.

Another extremely striking change in the "tea habit" of the people of the United States is the disposition to look to the Indies for our tea supply instead of the China-Japan area as in the past. Prior to 1917 most of the tea reaching the United States came from Japan and China. Out of the 110,000,000 pounds imported in 1916, 75,000,000 came from Japan, 20,000,000 from China, 10,000,000 from Ceylon, 4,000,000 from India, and a little over a half million pounds from the Dutch East Indies. In 1917, however, the amount from the Dutch East Indies advanced to 2,000,000 pounds, and in 1918 jumped to over 25,000,000 pounds. The receipts from India and Ceylon also show a marked increase, having been in the fiscal year 1918 45,000,000 pounds against 11,000,000 in 1917. Still more recently this new movement was intensified, and in the eight months ending with August the quantity from the Dutch East Indies was 25,000,000 pounds against 5,000,000 in the same months of 1917, and from British East Indies 20,000,000 pounds against 3,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1917.

The increased movement of tea from the British and Dutch East Indies direct to the United States is probably due in part to the difficulty which

those countries have recently found in sending their teas to Europe, and the feasibility of avoiding submarines by sending it across the Pacific to the west coast of the United States, instead of sending it to Great Britain and the Netherlands as formerly. At any rate, it is a fact that the Dutch East Indies now hold the lead over China, Japan and British India in tea entering the United States, although only one year ago the Dutch East Indies held fourth rank in the list of countries from which our tea was drawn. For the eight months ending with August tea from China and Japan formed only 40 percent of the total entering the United States, while in the corresponding months of 1917 it formed about 60 percent of the total imports. On the other hand, tea from India and the Dutch East Indies formed in 1918 53 percent of the imports against only 15 percent two years ago. Tea exports from the Dutch East Indies to the United States in the first three months of 1918 were over 10,000,000 pounds against less than 1,000,000 in the same months of the year preceding.

World production of tea now amounts to over 1,000,000,000 pounds per annum (exclusive of that consumed in China and Japan, for which there is no record). Of this, about 60,000,000 pounds are produced in India, 200,000,000 in Ceylon, 200,000,000 in China, (for exportation), 73,000,000 in Japan, (for exportation), 50,000,000 in Formosa, and 50,000,000 in Java.

The value of tea entering international trade under normal conditions is about \$175,000,000 per annum, of which approximately \$65,000,000 is exported from India, \$40,000,000 from Ceylon, \$25,000,000 from China and \$15,000,000 from Japan, including its colony of Formosa. The above figures of \$175,000,000, the value of tea entering international trade, are those at the ports of exportation of the countries in which produced, and doubtless are considerably larger when stated by the ports of importation of the countries in which the tea is consumed. The largest tea importing countries are the United Kingdom, 30,000,000 pounds; Russia in 1914, 170,000,000; United States in 1917, 103,000,000; and in 1918 151,000,000 pounds; Canada and Australia, 40,000,000 pounds each. Investments in tea plantations of the world are estimated at about \$250,000,000, the great tea successes of today being those utilizing large capital.

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When perfect regularity can be ensured by the occasional use of

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the dainty little liver and bowel regulators which act so gently as nature.

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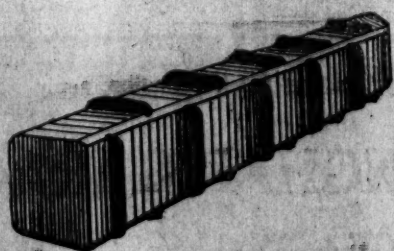
Free Sample. Write for a sample—that's the best way; and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock. We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

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The Standard Concrete Reinforcement



Corrugated square bars, Type D.,

[Stock sizes:

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS FACES BIG PROBLEMS

Virile But Friendly Nationalism
Is Opposed To Extreme
Internationalism

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION

City Bank Addresses List Of
Questions For America's
Business Men To Ponder

New York, November 24.—In an article dealing with "How Nationality Will Count in International Commerce," the National City Bank calls attention to the mingled influences which are at work in the world's political and industrial structure and says that one of the live issues of the day is "the matter of virile but friendly disposed nationalism against extreme internationalism." This question, it is maintained, has always been a part of the controversy between free trade and protection. In discussing the subject the bank proposes a list of questions which it says will have to be decided by the individuals of the nations if the League of Nations becomes a fact.

"How far nationality counts can mean several things to several persons," the paper says. "How far nationality has counted, historically, may be of some educational value to know, but the demand will now be for an answer to the question how far nationality ought to count. It becomes then a question of controversy. It has always been a part of the controversy between free trade and protection. Nationality has always held a stronger claim upon some men than upon others as a matter of political policy. There are many others besides typical protectionists who favor internationalism at the expense of national self-interest, with the political consideration uppermost in their minds. There are both free trade advocates and protectionists who have stood for their beliefs upon the ground of nationalism, thinking that the one or the other was the most constructive national policy. In the main free trade has gone along with internationalism, and protection has been a belief of strong nationalists."

"It may be said that protectionism is today a live issue. Probably a livelier one, right now, will be the matter of virile but friendly disposed nationalism against extreme internationalism. As the League of Nations' idea is evolved, at the peace conference and later, individuals in the nations will have these questions presented to them:

"If we found it necessary, for a strong league of nations, to sacrifice the strength of our own nation, would we prefer the nation or the international union of a league of nations?"

"If we could choose between a co-operative association of friendly nations and a world-wide political union, which would be preferable?"

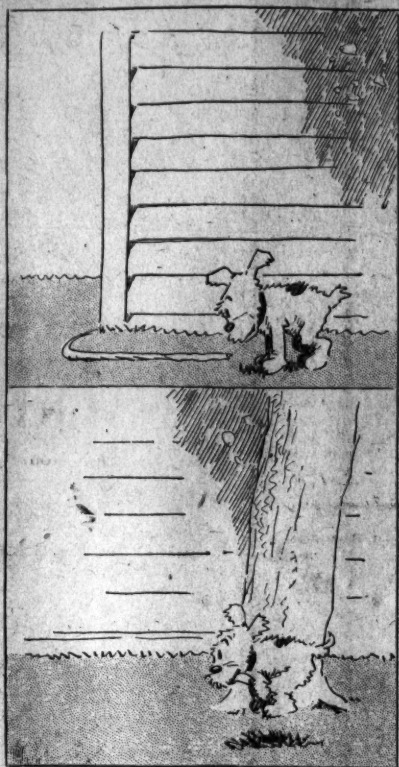
"Is it possible for a strong and permanent league of nations to be built up in which the individual nations may somewhat jealously maintain and exercise distinctly national economic and political policies (like protection), recognise other nations' right also to enlightened self-interest, still exerting friendly co-operation and contributing to mutual advantage?"

"Does virile expression of nationality endanger international comity?"

"Is it possible or impossible for nations to enter into mutually helpful relationships of commerce, and other activities, with mutually recognised reservations in the matter of protective tariff, special internal railroad rates to encourage national trade, subsidy, or favorable rates to home goods on national steamship lines, and other favors to home industry, intended to foster the development of national economic strength?"

"If a league of nations seems to necessitate the world-wide suppression of independent economic nationalism, would a majority of nations be justified in exerting economic pressure upon any which

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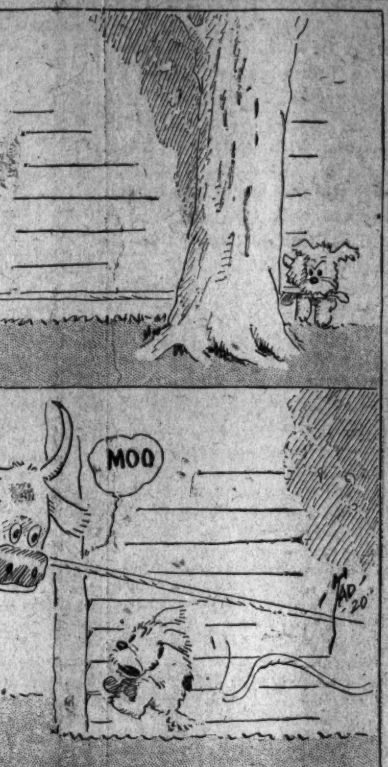
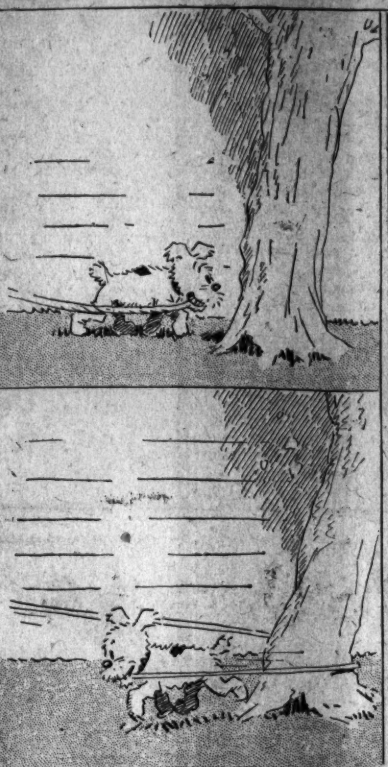
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choose to adhere to their own national economic policies?"

"Does nationality play any natural part in commerce?"

"If a spirit of nationality does play a natural part in commerce, or the organization of the institutions of commerce (such as banking, communications, insurance) under individual national authority tends to bring discrimination as to nationality into commerce, should we and other nations officially discourage it and try to reform commerce, even to the extent of international charters for institutions of world-trade?"

The above questions may seem to go to extreme in a certain direction, but they are all involved in definite programs now having serious consideration.

It will be well, now, for business men in the United States to be giving entirely fresh consideration to the details of the intermingled political and economic questions involved in our new international relationship, and to be exercising their influence with others. They will find that public policies may be proposed that, upon analysis, contain political and economic features that cannot possibly be reconciled, so that adoption of them would necessarily mean sacrifice of the economic for the political, or vice versa, and almost certainly not vice versa.

We are entering situations some-

what new, not only to us, but to all nations. We may or may not have modified our national public opinion regarding purely internal policies affecting business. Some details of our established economic policy toward our foreign business may have to be modified. It will all come up for consideration, and the wisest result will be reached if we all approach the decision of our national policies with open minds. The extremists and the theorists, whether they insist on warping everything to fit the creed of Free Trade, or whether as extreme Protectionists they will not consider the possible necessity of scientific adjustment of our price levels and other economic modifications in line with the best thought of international co-operative protectionism for the benefit of our export trade, will probably find themselves losing influence, because the people of America have demonstrated that they are giving discriminating thought to such matter of public weal and these things concern the national bread and butter.

PRINCE FUSHIMI BACK (Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 7.—Prince Higashi Fushimi arrived today and received a most enthusiastic welcome, both the Tokio and Yokohama railway stations being elaborately decorated in remarkable contrast to his departure on October 26, when the utmost precaution was taken not to publish his movements.

Tram Accidents Decreasing

As you have walked along the streets of Shanghai and pondered on the penchant of bucolic Chinese gentlemen from the hinterlands for walking straight in the center of tram tracks wrapped in sublime obliviousness of the clangor of the tram directly behind them, as you have meditated on the capacity of even urban Chinese gentlemen for descending from trams backwards, and describing figure eights without being dashed to bits, as you have had these mental experiences you may not have known it, but cold, hard figures go to show that the Chinese are learning that it does not pay to get tangled up with a tramcar.

In other words the number of accidents is going down. A table issued yesterday by Mr. D. McColl, general manager of the tramways company, shows that in the last ten years the number of accidents has dropped steadily from 19.54 per million passengers to 3.18.

The table, a record of accidents for the last ten years, follows:

Year	Total Passengers	Total No. of Accidents	No. of Cases of Personal Injury per Million Passengers	No. of Cases of Property Damage per Million Passengers
1909	11,772,715	46.72	19.54	19.54
1910	18,751,215	33.92	18.82	18.82
1911	27,267,250	23.18	14.60	14.60
1912	40,734,233	18.24	10.85	10.85
1913	47,686,648	16.10	8.03	8.03
1914	55,647,238	13.62	6.27	6.27
1915	59,749,710	9.44	5.16	5.16
1916	69,089,432	8.49	3.97	3.97
1917	73,461,492	8.69	3.98	3.98
1918	78,683,690	7.18	3.18	3.18

Perhaps the mother cannot nurse her baby any longer. Milk in some form must be given, and there is nothing better than the milk food which for half a century has proven safe and satisfactory, both winter and summer.

NESTLE'S FOOD

(A complete milk food)

Raw cow's milk, in addition to its obvious dangers, is difficult for the baby to digest.

In Nestle's Food there is the pure milk of healthy cows.

In the process of preparation the curd is made easier to digest, and there is added just the right amount of sugar and cereal.

It can't sour, spoil or deteriorate.

All that is necessary to prepare it for use is to add

a definite amount of cold water and boil. It is simple for the mother or nurse and protects the baby.

When diarrhoea and gastro-intestinal infection become prevalent, the use of Nestle's Food means safety and protection.

It is very often a solution of the infant feeding problem.

Nestle's Food Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai

A large display of all kinds of
HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY
SILK, PONGEES, ETC.

Best quality at moderate prices.

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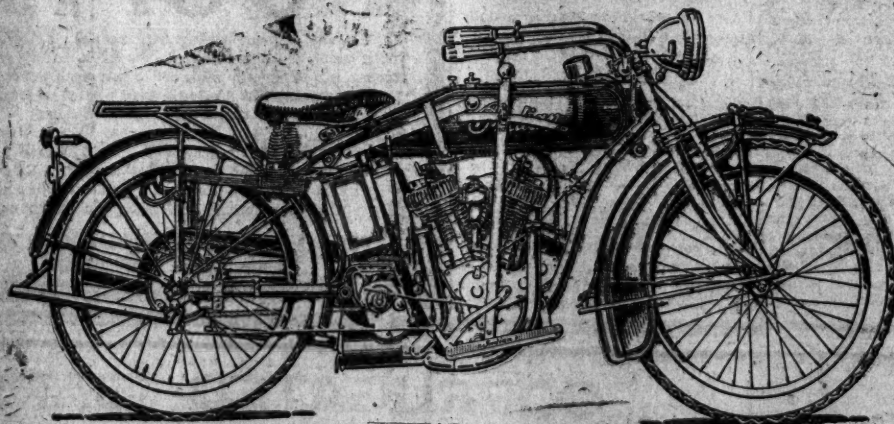
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LECTURE ON AMY LOWELL DELIGHTS WOMAN'S CLUB

Discussion Of American Poet By Mrs. F. Ayscough Follows Meeting

Amy Lowell, her works and her place in the new movement in American poetry were discussed before the American Woman's Club yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Florence Ayscough, collaborator with Miss Lowell in the translation of several Chinese poems. Mrs. Ayscough read many of Miss Lowell's latest poems and translations from Chinese poetry and discussed Miss Lowell's books. A short biographical sketch was included in the interesting talk.

"Miss Lowell's style can well be compared with the methods used by Chinese poets who write word pictures and invoke their scenes rather than contenting themselves with mere describing," said Mrs. Ayscough.

Mrs. Ayscough explained the methods employed in translating Chinese poetry. The characters all denote scenes and these characters are dissected so that their meanings are thoroughly evident. Miss Lowell than writes the translation. "The Chinese characters are pictures thrown on the screen, they do not tell stories, such as Miss Lowell's poems," Mrs. Ayscough said.

Mrs. Ayscough continued: "Miss Lowell considers all forms proper for the writing of poetry, provided they adequately fit and express the subject. The more forms poetry has at its command, the richer will be the poetry. The invention of a new form is a signal service to any art. New forms are invented to express something which seems inadequately clothed in any of the old forms which, however, must continue to exist. Polyphonic prose, the purest, most elastic of all forms, following any and all of the rules governing other forms, is an absolutely new form used for the first time in English by Miss Lowell. Two writers, St. Paul-Roux and Paul Fort, have used it in French."

Mrs. Ayscough cited "Car Grande's Castle," Miss Lowell's latest book, as an example of polyphonic prose. She read one or two selections from the volume.

Prior to her discussion of Miss Lowell's works, Mrs. Ayscough, who is secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, made a plea for work for both the American Red Cross workrooms and the British Women's Work Association Depot to aid in the making of 97,000 gauze hospital bandages necessary for the American Red Cross in Siberia.

"The work is hard but it must be done," said Mrs. Ayscough. "We need many workers as the manufacture of these articles can not be turned over to Chinese tailors. The work is being done by the Allied War Relief Association at the request of the American Red Cross and it is a tremendous task."

The following were elected to membership in the Club: Mesdames W. Swenson, Herbert Welch, R. T. Bryan, Paul Hutchinson, E. J. Hudson, Alma Wright, Herbert Dunstan, W. Besson and Harrison Haines.

It was announced that a sale of pictures would be held in connection with the tea-dansant to be given in aid of the Siberian War Relief Fund at the Carlton, Wednesday afternoon, January 22. The pictures have been donated by Madame Wu, one of the foremost of Chinese artists.

Admission tickets to the tea-dansant will be sold for one dollar and all funds realized are to be turned over to the Allied War Relief Association for the work undertaken for Siberian orphans.

The Literary Department will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Reverend Joshua Vale will lecture on "Ancient Irrigation in Szechuen" and members will read papers on "Great Engineering Works in China." The meeting will be held in the rooms on the top floor of the Carlton.

Admiral Beatty Proud Of American Comrades



ADMIRAL BEATTY

The following cablegram has been received by the Lafayette National Committee of New York from Admiral Sir David Beatty, of the British Grand Fleet. "The Grand Fleet desires you to express its pride and satisfaction at being so closely associated with the American fleet, whose officers and men are bound to us by ties of closest comradeship. They typify the spirit in which the American Nation has rallied to the cause of right and justice. Our union is a happy augury for the peace of the world."

News Brevities

Something novel is offered by the Zimro Sextette, which will open a series of concerts at the Olympic Theater Saturday, January 18. These instrumentalists are all soldiers from the Petrograd Grand Opera House and have scored artistic successes wherever they have appeared. The first concert in Shanghai will consist of Jewish folk melodies.

Vice-Consul C. J. Spiker, American Mixed Court Assessor, sat yesterday in the Mixed Court for the first time since his return to Shanghai.

Northern papers say that all the Teutons employed at the Ching Hsin Mines were ordered to Peking under escort on January 3 and were interned there.

Fire late last night destroyed a Chinese-owned building at 15B Jessfield Road.

A fifteen-year monopoly has been granted by the Ministry of Communications to the new Shanghai Woosung Road Motor Service Company promoted by Mr. Tung Yucheng. The company is capitalised at Tls. 50,000 and will own five motor buses, of which four will be put on hourly service between Shanghai and Woosung and the other will be reserved for emergency. The whole route will be divided into five sections. A fare of five cents will be charged for each section. The buses will be capable of conveying forty-passengers at a time.

The marriage of Mr. Yuan Keh-yi, nephew of the late President, Yuan Shih-k'ai, and Miss Li of 26 Medhurst Road, will take place Friday at the Great Eastern Hotel, Nanking Road. Mr. Yuan arrived at Shanghai Monday from his home in Honan, and is making his temporary residence at 11 Nanyang Road.

Haskell Gymnasium of the Shanghai College will be officially opened Saturday. An all-day program has been arranged for the occasion. General Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, will deliver the principal address. The performance of a Chinese play, a military parade by the college cadet corps, commencement exercises of the Seminary department, an athletic exhibition and an inter-academy basket ball game will be included in the program.

SMYTH RETAINS TITLE AS BILLIARD CHAMPION

Defeats Capt. Barrett At French Club By Score Of 1,000 To 954

The struggle for the billiard championship between H. S. Smyth and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett took place at the Cercle Sportif Club last evening and it proved to be one of the most exciting of this series of games. Smyth, the holder, had as his opponent a player who on two previous occasions had been runner-up.

The outstanding feature of the session before the dinner interval was a wonderful break of 63 by Smyth. He scored practically all his points by some perfect top of the table play. When he had reached 592 Barrett had passed 475 to his account.

The late session was interesting in many ways. The scoring was fast and the variety of shots enough to delight any billiard enthusiast. To begin with, Barrett had it all his own way. He was on the top of his form and made breaks of 37, 32, a fine 52 and 43. He was leading at 600 and maintained the advantage until he had 915. Smyth had only 330 scored and it looked a sure win for the challenger.

Smyth found it difficult to get going at all and a 21 and 24 was all he could do by the time Barrett was on the run home. He had to put up with appalling leaves but his patience was at last rewarded.

With the aid of some beautiful all round the table cannons he got the bulls together and by scoring a fine 54 passed Barrett's total with two to spare. From this point he was on top until he was declared champion again. Breaks of 27, 23 and 31 followed in quick succession and when he had reached the 1,000 his opponent could only show 954.

Barrett played beautifully. The way he got the red over the middle pocket time after time, potting the white from it, and incidentally piling up threes, was great. He is to be heartily congratulated upon his display.

Smyth to begin with had wretched luck but he was continually getting himself out of difficult positions by extraordinary cannon work. He demonstrated, even in his most unlucky moments, that he is the prime cueist in Shanghai. The Powhattan Club is naturally very proud of its champion.

Run of the game:

Smyth	Barrett
502	475
609	398
645	702
772	314
830	205
917	915
967	947
998	954
1000	954

The winning numbers in the sweepstake were 868 (the Champion), 1,107 (highest break 63).

Below is a list of the winners of the championship since 1914, together with the runners-up:

1914. Winner C. W. Porter; Runner-up A. P. Stokes.
1915. Winner R. Phillips; Runner-up Capt. Barrett.
1916. Winner C. W. Porter; Runner-up Capt. Barrett.
1917. Winner C. W. Porter; Runner-up G. M. P. Remedios.
1918. Winner H. S. Smyth; Runner-up Gordon Morris.

Talk On Hunan Mines Heard By Engineers

Mr. Wang Chung-yu Describes Iron And Coal Fields

A paper was read before the Engineering Society of China yesterday by Mr. Wang Chung-yu on the iron and coal fields of the An Hwa, Sin Hwa and Pao Ching districts in Hunan. Mr. Wang described the geological formation and the method of working the various mines in these districts, which had all been visited by him in the course of a tour.

Altogether eight mines were described in considerable detail and figures of cost of production, according to the present crude methods of obtaining the iron from the ore, were given. The deposits at three of the mines are very limited in extent, and the ore, though self fluxing, is poor and erratic in its percentage content. The other deposits are of similar origin to the latter and belong to a well known type found in the Ohio and western Pennsylvania districts of the United States, and the midlands

of England. They are, however, losing their importance and are worked merely on account of their proximity to the furnaces which are not dependent on them for their regular supply of ore.

The author gave figures showing that ore from these districts could not compete in price with ore at present delivered at Tach on the Yangtze, and that on account of the cheap labor, mechanical appliances would not cheapen the cost of production to any great extent, if at all. He also showed that by putting up a blast furnace to reduce the ore the cost of pig iron so produced could not compete with Hanyang. Even at present with the high price of iron, native producers are having a hard time, judging by the number of furnaces that are lying idle.

The coal deposit is semi-anthracite, high in sulphur, and very friable and can only be considered of local importance. Mr. Wang said he had some hope nevertheless for the bituminous caking coal deposits of Paoching, Han Chow, and Shen Ning districts especially if railway connection between Paoching and Siang-tan is established so that the coal can be marketed along the Siang River and the Yangtze River.

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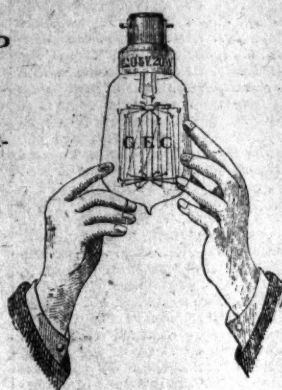
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JANUARY 8, 1919

Theodore Roosevelt

THE most surprising thing about the sudden cable announcing the death of Theodore Roosevelt is that one's consciousness refuses to believe it. The mind revolts from the thought of Theodore Roosevelt dead. That this man of pre-eminent personality, unparalleled vitality and abounding achievement, the very embodiment of red-blooded manhood, vitalising and luminating every idea and thing he touched, that this man should by one fell stroke be taken from us, to live no more among us, no more to energize and awaken us, no more to enthuse us to duty and light the path for us to progress, to right and to justice, seems beyond human conception. And he is not dead, for while freedom grope and struggle for light and leading, they will study his life, his work and his example. And so he will not be dead forever.

Theodore Roosevelt is honored to-day throughout the civilised world as President, statesman, soldier, executive, historian, teacher, essayist, peace-maker, war-maker, explorer, hunter, political reformer—in what line of human endeavor did he not shine?—but among Americans he will be most thought of as the one man among them who most typified the America of his times. He was to them the typical American, the sort of American they were striving to be and who wanted his country to be the sort of country they wanted it to be.

He fought wrong wherever he found it and he fought it out in the open, in his shirt-sleeves when convenient and with his "Big Stick" when necessary. He fought the Democrats and he fought the Republicans. Every American enjoyed his fights with the reactionary Republican Congresses with which he had to deal—and how he did fight them! And what epoch-making messages he wrote to them and to the American people! Big Business was against him most of the time. And he fought Big Business to a standstill. He had to whip his whole party to get the presidential nomination for Taft, for his party wanted to give him the nomination and certain election for the third term against his announced will that he would abide by the unwritten law that no President shall have a third term.

And when he returned from Africa and found that Taft and the Republican Party had backslid on "My Policies" he took the Republican Party by the neck and nearly choked it to death. So much so that from November, 1912, until November, 1918, by which time he had, by appealing to the people against it, made it reform itself, it was unable to carry a single election.

Theodore Roosevelt came into national power when William McKinley was assassinated. He was McKinley's opponent for the presidential nomination in the Philadelphia convention of 1900 but was defeated by the stand-pat, reactionary element of the Republican Party which was opposed to his progressive political reform platform. Col. Roosevelt was, however, nominated for the vice-presidency and in the ensuing election the Republican Party overwhelmed Bryan who led the Democrats. In the following year and only a few months after he had entered upon his term as vice-President, McKinley was killed and Roosevelt became President. He found his opponents of the Philadelphia convention solidly entrenched in power, and the democratic opposition, smarting under two painful defeats on radical platforms, inclined to become conservative. Both parties were viewing political reform measures and their proponents as rather poisonous.

But by the time the campaign of 1904 rolled around, Roosevelt had so routed the reactionaries in his own party that he was unanimously nominated for the presidency, while the Democrats, convinced from his experiences of 1896 and 1900 with Bryan that the country was hopelessly conservative, nominated Alton B. Parker to lead them. Parker being a thorough conservative. Roosevelt as a progressive Republican gave the Democrats the worst beating they

have ever sustained. He found both parties reactionary and he left them progressive. He changed the tide and trend in American politics, and later when his own party, led by Taft, got off the path he had marked out, he organised the Progressive Party and ran against Taft in 1912 in order to split the Republican vote and secure the election of Wilson, the Democrat, whom he regarded as a progressive. And, as usual, he succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do. He polled nearly a million more votes than Taft could count, who had the backing of the regular Republican machine. And Wilson was elected.

In 1916 Roosevelt supported Hughes and for the most part the regular Republican ticket but by then the war was in full swing and had changed the whole domestic situation. Wilson had firmly entrenched himself in popular favor by his success in forcing progressive legislation through Congress and his war attitude was above attack by his opponent. Nevertheless, with the support of Roosevelt, Hughes, although wholly devoid of the magnetic qualities that go with successful leadership, was defeated by the smallest of margins.

Roosevelt thus must be regarded as the most powerful political figure that America has produced since Lincoln, with, perhaps, the exception of Wilson, and his effect upon the political tendencies of his country was almost as marked although its results may not yet be fully measured.

Roosevelt was the first of our great leaders to denounce the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and to espouse the Allied Cause, for which he fought as only he could fight throughout the slow years when America was coming to her great decision. Lacking his outspoken criticism of the Germans for their course and of Wilson for his course, the American decision might have been too long delayed. Incidentally he sent his four sons and one son-in-law into the war and offered his services. He leaves behind him a record of stainless honor, and of marked achievement and more than all of having every day of his life put his head, heart and both hands into the doing of his duty as an American and as a gentleman.

The Red Flag

By Theodore Roosevelt
(In The Kansas City Star)

The war is won. A twofold duty is now incumbent on us. We must strive to make the peace one of justice and righteousness and to throw out such safeguards around it as will give us the greatest possible chance of permanency. Then we must turn to setting aright the affairs of our own household. But before we set ourselves to the performance of these two tasks we should thoroughly enlighten our enemies at home and abroad on one or two points.

Let all anti-Americans stand aside. Let them understand that we are not merely against some enemies of the country, we are against all enemies of the country.

This week in New York there was a red flag of anarchy at a socialistic meeting which was the cause of a riot. It was perfectly natural that it should be the cause of a riot. The red flag is as much an enemy as the flag of the Hohenzollerns.

The Internationalist of the red flag of black type is an enemy to this nation just exactly as much as Hindenburg or Ludendorff was an enemy.

He is an even more treacherous enemy and equally brutal. Congress should pass a law without waiting a day prohibiting the use of the red flag, or the black flag, or any other flag of the kind here in America. We have universal suffrage in America. The majority of our people can have what they wish in the way of industrial and political change, if they seriously desire it. There is not any excuse in this country for any paltering with revolutionary movements. A riot is a riot, whether reference to what the people make claim to be for.

When a mob gets started it always acts the same way, no matter what the theoretical cause of the outbreak may have been. A Bolshevik mob in New York in all essentials resembles the anti-draft mob of 1863, although the arguments of the latter mob were of today would be totally different from those of the constitutional Copperheads of fifty-five years ago.

When the Romanoffs were overthrown the Russian people lacked self control and they permitted the domination of a Bolshevik gang, which has brought wholesale robbery, murder and starvation in its trail.

The overthrow of the Hohenzollerns in Germany has been accompanied by Bolshevik uprising in that country also. There is some excuse for excesses in a revolution against a despotism, but in this country there is no more excuse for Bolshevikism in any form than there is for despotism itself.

Any foreign born man who parades with or backs up a red flag or black flag organisation ought to be instantly deported to the country from which he came. Appropriate punishment should be devised for the even more guilty native born.

Getting Down To Brass Tacks On A League Of Nations

By H. G. Wells

An intense discussion has arisen in England over the question of a league of nations. On one side are the more advanced and radical thinkers, who opposed to them are those who before the war were known as Imperialists. H. G. Wells, representing those who approve of the league of nations idea and seek a way to put it into practical effect, has written a letter on the subject to The Morning Post, which is frankly intended to be controversial, for he says:

"Your readers are not supposed to be very much in love with democracy; they are supposed to cling to the traditions of that less intense phase of the world's history before the first French revolution, when war was at its highest degree of specialisation and international affairs the exclusive concern of a few courtiers and statesmen. And there is probably no section of the public for whom the thought of the empire has more magic. Family traditions are interwoven into the imperial service, and prestige is a precious thing to your public. To some of your readers such a phrase as the 'pooling of resources' at first both base and brutal. But, indeed, the league of nations is not a cessation of such an empire as ours; it is rather a broadening out of the idea of a vast trusteeship among nations until it becomes world-wide."

It is not a new idea, but a conservative minded recoil from the novel associations, the strange and larger responsibilities of the new proposals, then we must return to the initial and fundamental necessity of the case. How else can you prevent Marx from eating up and destroying your whole social system? If you do not like thinking of a league of nations enforcing peace upon the world, then think of the deep-sea submarines, the night and day air raids—with five or six ton bombs and the like—and the giant tanks of the great world wars, thereabouts, when at last our empire has to put its back to the wall to defend its self-contained tariff-protected monopolies. Or of the plunge into Bolshevik despair on the part of labor under the pressure of armament production which may be an alternative to such a war."

Mr. Wells Promptly Starts Something

This may be regarded as a rather restrained expression of radical opinion of the Imperialists, but it is a quick reply to Mr. Wells's views on the league of nations.

In the beginning Mr. Wells set forth as follows some reasons for the necessity of the proposed league:

"Less striking to the imagination, but far more portentous, is what modern war will be, a constant state of war, a constant preparation. When this war concludes, unless it concludes in some absolutely convincing world pacification, it is manifest that there will have to be added to the army and navy of our former ideas, and kept always in a state of acute readiness, a vast air fleet, vast anti-aircraft equipment, a vast extension of the navy for submarine and anti-submarine work, a huge, constantly developing tank force, a drilled population, and a huge establishment of war factories. There will be a constant competition of new devices in these things. We shall have to make and scrap, even if we do not fight. We shall indeed be eaten up by armaments, compared with which the armaments of 1913 will seem trivial and unimportant. Peace under such conditions, even if it brings a certain cessation of the slaughter, will bring but little relief of the burdens of armament. The masses will be called upon to bear these burdens still, without any of the stir and excitement of actual war or any hope of an end. The world has longer under military discipline, will be packed in armament factories, engaged upon the endless tasks of preparedness. Food, clothing, housing, and every amenity of life will remain as now the skimmed production of a population of debauched soldiers. Prices will continue to soar, dragging wages with them. Poor obedient people believe that labor will stand the new armed peace for long in any country of the world, and Russia has shown what may happen to a population armed beyond its breaking point. When a government goes another government may take its place, but when a social system breaks, it is a debacle. The nature of the prospect grows so clear that intelligent men of every party and every type of political opinion are coming together upon this fundamental necessity of putting an end not only to war but to the threat of war. There is no party in the political world that has not given prominent adherents now to the 'league of nations' idea."

Coming Down To Brass Tacks

Discussing the practical formation of a league of nations, he divides the proponents of the idea into two groups, placing on the extreme left "what is practically a defeatist proposal, a mere rehabilitation of The Hague Tribunal. It is a timid scheme for delay and arbitration. No interference with the political constitution or internal arrangements of any state is contemplated; no organized disarmament and control of military armaments, therefore, Germany undefeated and unregenerate will, for instance, be admitted to such a league on the expression of a few pious sentiments. This is the scope of the American scheme of Mr. Theodore Marburg. We may call these extremists the 'Weak League' and their proposal the 'Weak League of Nations'."

Coming to the other group, he says: "But the common sense of practical men breaks away from this proposal to keep the peace by gossamer. It breaks away in two directions which are not nearly so opposed as one may think at the first glance. One is to reject and abuse the idea of a league of nations on the as-

sumption that the Marburg scheme exhausts its possibilities (cf. ex-President Roosevelt); the others is to put more substance into the proposal. Few of us desire to see, as a principal outcome of this world catastrophe, a collection of eminent jurists at The Hague making nervous gestures at the forces that will prepare the next. What most sensible people desire is either a strong league of nations or no league of nations at all. If the beast of modern war is to be chained, it must have a chain to hold it and not a packthread; and the only recent discussion of the league of nations lies all in the direction of estimating what weight of chain is absolutely necessary, and what we must do to get that chain."

Describing the chain, Mr. Wells continues: "A world control of armaments implies—and there is no good shirking the fact—some sort of world council, some sort of pooling of the naval, military, and air forces of the world under that council and a representation of the states of the world thereon to be a necessary part of any scheme of strength and will. This is going beyond a league; this is an approach to world federation."

The present war has made nothing more manifest than that the effective control of militarism must extend out to issues that are not in themselves military. An effective world control of militarism implies an effective world control of food supplies and of the supplies of staple articles generally, of coal, iron, and the like. A world control of militarism will lead, it will be found, to world control of shipping and of the world distribution of staples, to restraint upon tariff wars, and, indeed, to a general control of international trade. This is a large order both for the free trader and the tariff reformer, but it is a necessary part of any scheme for an effective control of war."

However much Englishmen may dislike Germans, they must get back to some monetary footing in common, even if it is only to secure the economic reinstatement of Belgium. And miserably there must be some restraint upon a desperate and planless resumption of industrial competition. There must be no scramble for food. All such matters involve a control to which the enemy must be a consenting party. These controls are matters that will not be settled in a few weeks or months. It is natural to look to such committees of world control as will necessarily be formed at the peace conference to restore the shattered financial and economic order, as bodies that may be given a permanent force by treaty, they may be supplemented by permanent world committees to deal with health, navigation, emigration, and other general purposes to form the civil administrative side of a world league."

New Kinds Of Thinking Demanded

"It is no good clinging to ideals of a world of unrestricted free trade and laissez faire if the world controls of the league of nations are to come into existence; it is equally unreasonable to dream of schemes for security against war, but it diverts the mind of the nation from the real elements of peace and the true guarantees of national security. Mr. Wells tries to frighten us with the alternative, with Zeppelin raids, submarines and all the terrors of war. War is neither more nor less terrible than it always was. If we desire to avoid these terrors we must found ourselves upon the facts of life and not upon delusions. Mr. Wells does not offer us an alternative to war but an alternative to defense."

Is It All A German Scheme?

The Morning Post itself finds still other objections. It puts forth the idea editorially that the League of Nations scheme was hatched in Germany to take the edge from foreseen defeat and was cleverly foisted on the world through an easily duped America and later Germany reluctantly consented to accept the plan as a possibility. The Post continues:

"The full beauty of this proposal will be realised when we mention that Germany before the war provided herself with raw materials mainly from the British Empire. After the war, that is to say, we are to provide Germany with the same quantity of raw materials as she took from us before the war, so that she may build up at our expense a new power centre in position. Our raw materials are not to be under our control, but under the control of an international board, on which we shall be in a minority of one, and as this board is to sit at The Hague and not in England we shall be in a better position for lobbying it than ourselves."

"The truth is that our politicians are heedlessly leading their country into a very dangerous position on this matter. They have thrown up their hands for a principle whose consequences they had not considered. A 'federal' Europe suits, and always has suited, Germany. The original idea of the German Empire was a federal Christendom of which Germany was the centre—and Holland is considered by Germany as for political purposes a German state. The League of Nations is only the resurrection of the first German Empire under a new name, for it is calculated that Germany as she presides at the center of any such federation is certain to hold the balance of power. The powers at the circumference like England and the United States are at an obvious disadvantage in any such arrangement, and it was this disadvantage which induced England to lead the national revolt against the imperial Roman combination at the close of the Middle Ages."

being attacked by forces composed partly of its own army and its own navy."

"The British people have inherited a great estate. British statesmen are the trustees of that estate. Mr. Wells proposes to broaden out that trusteeship by handing over that estate to a body in which our statesmen must be in a permanent minority. It is not merely to share benefits; it is to surrender the control; it is to, in plain language, a broadening of trusteeship but a change of ownership."

"Mr. Wells speaks of a league of free nations. Should we be any longer a free nation under such a system? This council, mainly composed of foreigners, would control our army and our navy. If that control were efficient revolt would be impossible. It would control our property, the raw material of our industries and the shipping by which that raw material is carried. It would control our trade, so that if these things are taken away from us, would our freedom consist? Our imperial government would be docked of its sovereign powers. A nation which once ruled the seas and governed a great part of the world would be reduced to questions of wages, drainage and education. Over these it would remain the sovereign as long as the council which controlled the armed forces of the world chose to leave them in its hands."

Mr. Wells suggests that love of empire and fear of anarchy are the only two objections to his proposal. There is another. There is something, the power of which Mr. Wells does not seem to understand, the power which is poetically called patriotism, the power inherent in what is called nationality. For if these things are taken away from us, their pride and, if Mr. Wells prefers it so, their prejudices. It is the natural organization in which men live, by which they live. Without the nation to protect them they could never have survived in the struggle for existence."

What Is To Become Of Patriotism?

"It is this tremendous force which Mr. Wells proposes to make subordinate to the rulings of an outside body. Let us suppose it is put to the test. Let us suppose that a council mainly composed of foreigners decides upon a policy to which the British government as one member of that council refuses to assent. The council proposes to force its will upon England or upon the British Empire. It proposes to use the sea and land forces transferred by England to the council for that purpose. Is it likely that these forces, directed by the council to subdue the nationality to which they belonged, would carry out these orders? The council, perhaps, is ten years old. British nationality has existed for at least a thousand years. The legal sanction of ten years opposes itself to the instinct of a thousand. I suggest that the new order would burst like so much packthread before the ancient strength, the surging, instinctive power of nationality."

"Here, then, is the danger of this league of nations idea. It is not founded on any likelihood of success. It affords no real chance of security against war, but it diverts the mind of the nation from the real elements of peace and the true guarantees of national security. Mr. Wells tries to frighten us with the alternative, with Zeppelin raids, submarines and all the terrors of war. War is neither more nor less terrible than it always was. If we desire to avoid these terrors we must found ourselves upon the facts of life and not upon delusions. Mr. Wells does not offer us an alternative to war but an alternative to defense."

The Morning Post itself finds still other objections. It puts forth the idea editorially that the League of Nations scheme was hatched in Germany to take the edge from foreseen defeat and was cleverly foisted on the world through an easily duped America and later Germany reluctantly consented to accept the plan as a possibility. The Post continues:

"The full beauty of this proposal will be realised when we mention that Germany before the war provided herself with raw materials mainly from the British Empire. After the war, that is to say, we are to provide Germany with the same quantity of raw materials as she took from us before the war, so that she may build up at our expense a new power centre in position. Our raw materials are not to be under our control, but under the control of an international board, on which we shall be in a minority of one, and as this board is to sit at The Hague and not in England we shall be in a better position for lobbying it than ourselves."

"The truth is that our politicians are heedlessly leading their country into a very dangerous position on this matter. They have thrown up their hands for a principle whose consequences they had not considered. A 'federal' Europe suits, and always has suited, Germany. The original idea of the German Empire was a federal Christendom of which Germany was the centre—and Holland is considered by Germany as for political purposes a German state. The League of Nations is only the resurrection of the first German Empire under a new name, for it is calculated that Germany as she presides at the center of any such federation is certain to hold the balance of power. The powers at the circumference like England and the United States are at an obvious disadvantage in any such arrangement, and it was this disadvantage which induced England to lead the national revolt against the imperial Roman combination at the close of the Middle Ages."

Now come the Imperialists with their reply. Ian D. Colville represents them and it at once becomes evident that Wells succeeded in "getting the Imperialist goal."

"We must all be grateful for his solicitude as to our difficulties in accepting the project," says Mr. Colville.

The case for the Imperialists who oppose the league of nations is stated as follows: "The British navy, for example, would be no longer under the British government. It would be under a council in which the British government was in a minority of one. And so, we may suppose, with the British army. If this council really controlled the British navy and the British army, it is obvious that the British nation would no longer be free. On the other hand, if the council did not control the British navy and the British army it is equally obvious that the council could not prevent Great Britain from going to war. We have, then, to face the situation that the British nation is to surrender its weapons of self-defense to a government mainly composed of foreigners. Whatever that government proposes this country will have to do or risk

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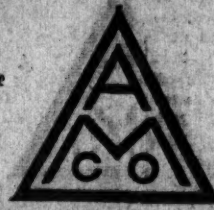
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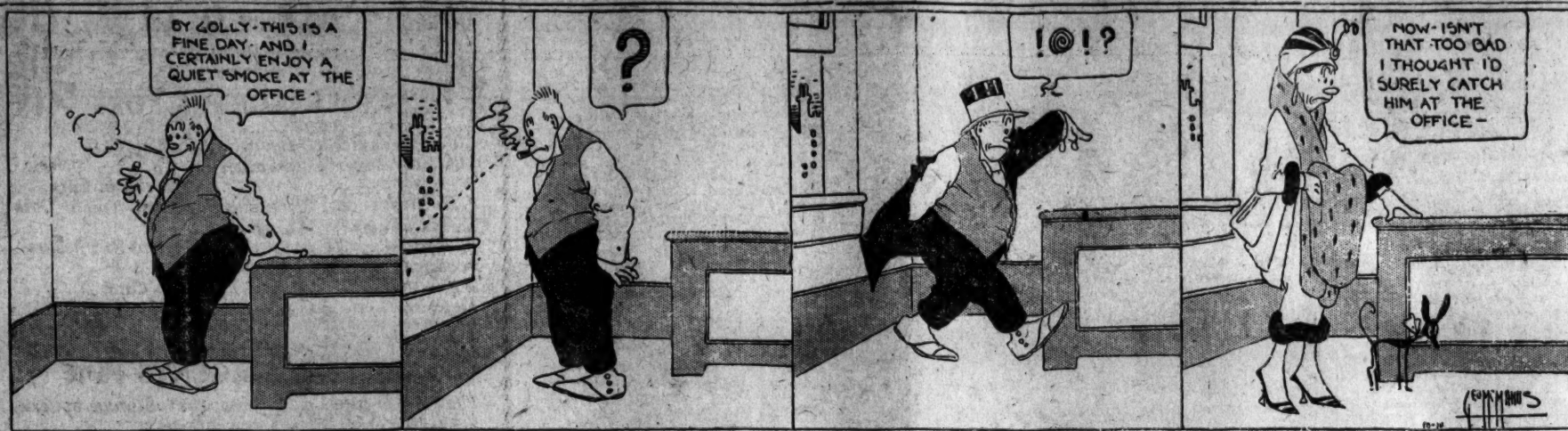
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Bringing Up Father



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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Mr. Gompers Strikes A Few Sparks

The public declarations of the head of the National Founders' Association and the American Federation of Labor on labor wages have assumed the aspect of a controversy. Will wages go back to the pre-war standard? Newspaper editorial writers comment on it variously. This is what The New York Evening Post has to say on the matter:

"More heat than light has been generated in the controversy, all too premature, between the head of a manufacturers' association and Mr. Gompers. The former had made some unguarded remarks about the need of cutting down war-time wages and lengthening the hours of labor. Mr. Gompers took this as a challenge and made a violent reply. As in duty bound, because president of the American Federation of Labor, he struck a note of high de-

ference, declaring that workmen would resist to the uttermost any attempt to take from them a single advantage won in the days of war. This morning the manufacturer explains that he was misunderstood, and that he and his class have no desire to diminish the privileges or impair the gains of the workers.

"This flourish of arms will probably go no further at present. Fortunately, we are in for a long period yet of government regulation of the big industries, so that severe clashes over the question of readjustments, which in the end will be necessary, are unlikely. Yet the tone adopted at the beginning, on both sides, is unhappy. It does not reflect the spirit of conciliation and accommodation which has so wonderfully marked our war effort. Surely the wisdom and restraint and self-sacrifice which Americans have patriotically displayed during the great war ought not to be so exhausted that none will be left over for the great tasks of peace. And the certain thing is that angry talk and burning jealousies and trumpetings by monopolists of all sorts not only are out of place today, but tend to prejudice the calm and fair consideration that must be given to the whole problem of getting peacefully back to the status of peace.

"It is no time for any group or class to breathe out threatenings." The Post adds:

"We ourselves have no doubt that labor has advanced during the war to a certain point from which it will never be dislodged. It will stay there with the utmost good will of the people who will have to pay the resulting high taxes. But the temper and the social attitude are the main things to be anxious about in all the coming readjustment, and we think that too prompt a protest cannot be made against the temper and attitude of Mr. Gompers in his speech at Laredo."

The New York Times commends Mr. Gompers:

"Mr. Gompers' hopes for the welfare and happiness of wage earners after the war will be shared by all men of good will and enlightened minds. Mr. Gompers has a right to speak for American labor. By his loyal devotion to the great cause of freedom, to the war policies of the government, he has earned the right to speak to the American people. We hope his brief address to the Pan-American Labor Conference at Laredo will have serious attention, not only in the ranks of labor, but throughout the country. This passage in particular is worthy of note:

"Our movement is not to destroy, but to construct, and all may just as well understand now as at any other time that the advantages which the workers of America and the Allied countries have gained, and which we hope even to extend to the peoples of the conquered countries, are not going to be taken away from us, and we will resist the attempt to the uttermost."

"He would be a bad American who should seek to deprive the workers of advantages they have gained."

The Brooklyn Eagle calls the Gompers' statement "a discordant note," and The New York Evening World, usually in marked sympathy with labor groups, asks:

"If organized labor is preparing to fight to the last gasp to maintain in all directions these war standards of wages, it might as well prepare at the same time to face charges of colossal post-war profiteering."

"By what right can wage earners who have lived up to exceptional war incomes demand that when war is over they shall be in no wise expected to retrench?"

"On what grounds of economic justice can labor base a claim to share only the winnings and the blessings that result from the great conflict?"

What D'ye Mean, Peace?

Mr. Aloysius W. Penny is entertaining his wife's mother, two sisters, two brothers-in-law and their nine children for the winter. Mr. Penny desires a seat at the peace table, but there isn't one in his home.

Mr. Elihu J. Hibbins expressed the belief in the police court Friday morning that about 90 percent of the present peace is confined to Europe, and he doesn't consider this a fair break. He claims there is almost none in his section of America. After stopping a perfectly good iron skillet with his head and spending three days in the woodshed and then surrendering unconditionally and agreeing to all peace terms, Mr. Hibbins was haled into court for non-support. He will not have ninety days' peace.

The wedding of Private Erasmus Purdy, just returned from France, to Miss Anastasia Pringle was cele-

brated amid much splendor, according to the Hoptown Harpoon. It must have been a warm weather event, as the report says the groom wore his chevrons and the bride appeared in a filmy bridal veil. The groom weighs 110 and the bride tips the scales at 260. "Nother war."

"Constibule Ezra Hand was compelled to call out the preserves," says the Hickeyville Clarion, "to preserve peace at the huskin' bee Thursday night. Nine fellows secured red ears of corn at the same time and tried to claim the reward by kissing the village milliner. The fight was still going on at 5 o'clock next morning."

The following sign is noted: "Casey & Cohen. Closed During Altercations."

They may be having peace in Europe, but why don't they pass it around.

Yours, Dad By Roy K. Moulton

Somewhere in America,
Along in November.

To Sergt. William Tibbs,
Somewhere in Germany.

Dear Bill:

I was wondering if you can't, when you get ready to come home, go out some night and roll up some of that barbed wire and bring it along with you. Barbed wire has been scarce here on account of the war and we need some around the north forty. They won't miss it none, if you bring a couple of miles of it along, unless, of course, it injures your dignity as a sergeant. We are sending your Christmas box today so you can get it by next Fourth of July, and I am enclosing a fountain pen. I hope you will learn to write with it. Only don't write to no women except your mother. Any guy that makes love with a fountain pen is the champ boob of the universe.

The last batch of helmets arrived, O. K., some of them being almost as good as new. I was hopin' you hammered up the helmets some when you took helmets. When you send one that is jammed up like a tin lizzie that has been hit by a street car, then I know you had to get out and hustle for it. Everything is about as per usual here. Woodrow is going to join you soon over there to see that the Huns don't slip any anthrax germs or poison gas into the peace negotiations, and when he gets over there, Bill, you just forget that you are a sergeant and treat him right. If he asks you to show him around, do so even though it takes a good deal of your time.

A great secret is out at last. The newspapers don't have to use the term "An Atlantic Port," and more when a vessel comes in. We have often wondered what port that was when we read of ships coming in at "An Atlantic Port" and going past the Statue of Liberty and the Battery and docking at Hoboken, but we never knew. The port was New York all the time, Bill, and just to think we never guessed it.

The night we got the glad news of peace we built a big bonfire right up against the old Air Tight & Great Windy Railroad depot, which has been an eyesore here for forty years, and we made it look like the ruins

of Cambria, France, before we got through. There is such a thing as knowing the right place and right time to build bonfires. A good many of the cockroaches escaped from the doomed building, but the loss of life was great.

Old Cale Prouty got stung last week. He sent to the city for a glass eye, and when it came he couldn't see any better with it than he could before. Ed Hurley, of the Shipping Board, has sailed for France in one of his own boats, which is one of the best recommends any fellow can give his boat. It's like a doctor taking his own medicine, of which they are few and far between. Teddy has been laid up with the rheumatism, but he will be out in a few days ready to kick blazes out'n something again. It looks as though Will Taft's trip to Europe as a member of the peace commission has been adjourned for the duration of the negotiations.

There will be about seven gals

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waiting for you when you step off the train at Squantumville. You musta worked fast before you left. It would be a good joke to bring a French wife home with you. I ain't much stuck on these home-talent marriages. The contracting parties always know too much about each other, and her folks know too much about his folks and vice versa. I suppose you got to get married to somebody right off just because you are a soldier. They seem to think that a soldier wants to fight all the time and to go from one war right into another.

Your mother has been very nervous ever since the war stopped for fear you would fall down and sprain your ankle or catch the shingles or slip and sprain your wrist or something. She never let a peep out'n her while the fighting was going on. Ain't

that just like a woman? Lem Purdy went to church last Sunday night and leaned up against the stove with his celluloid collar on, and his hair and whiskers was a total loss with no insurance. Wide Awake Hose Company came and put him out. Lem says the moral is not to go to church, but I claim the moral is not to wear no collar.

Politics here is some unsettled at this writing. It don't look as though everything will be satisfactory until every town can have eight or ten postmasters and revenue collectors and United States marshals. Everybody has to admit that Wilson won the war, but it is up to the opposition to prove that he didn't win it right. That looks like a fair sized job.

Well, Bill, while we give Wilson and Foch and the rest all the credit that is due them, we know by your letters just who it was that won the war. So don't worry. Just keep your face clean and stay out of the guardhouse and be careful who you flirt with over there and you will be a big enough hero for me. We have been saying up since last June to buy a beefsteak to celebrate your return home. Now they tell us we have got to feed the Germans. Well, I'll feed 'em, but I'm danged if I'll kiss 'em.

When you get ready to come home, come along. Your old job is waiting for you—plowing. Tage Butts' boy Henry writes home that he is in the hospital sufferin' from a kick by an army mule. He walked by the mule without saluting and the mule resented it.

We'll expect you when we see you coming.
With a heap of love, yours,
DAD.

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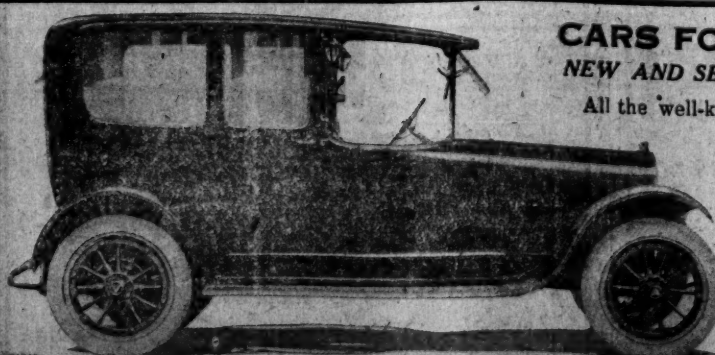
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Theodore Roosevelt Is Dead After A Short Illness

(Continued from Page 1)

ments of Theodore Roosevelt would entail the compounding of an amount of data sufficient in quantity and scope to eclipse the biographies of a dozen "ordinary" men of prominence, and in such an account as this it is possible only to barely sketch his career. For this purpose the following details are given in chronological order.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He was of distinguished family, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish origin, and of the blood of the old Knickerbocker blood. Much of his boyhood was passed at Oyster Bay, his home of later years and the old country home of his father. Strange as it may appear to those familiar with the "Colonel's" bull shoulders and terrific handclasp and who are familiar with the athletic exploits of his mature life, young Roosevelt was a very frail lad. It was by reason of a rigorous program of outdoor life and activity that he built up the robust, highly vitalized physique for which he was so well known.

At the age of fourteen he accompanied his father on a tour up the Nile and on this early expedition made a collection of Egyptian bird life which is now displayed in the Smithsonian Institute.

Young Roosevelt entered Harvard in 1876, graduating four years later and afterward attending Columbia Law School and entering the office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt. He gave up his legal studies in 1881, determined to enter a life of active politics. He joined the Republican party and as a regular Republican and standing on a platform of "clean streets and clean politics" defeated the party's district chief and entered the state legislature as its youngest member. He was re-elected in 1882 and 1883 and during these terms was firmly enlisted with the anti-machine reform element, establishing himself as a fighter and an enemy to all forms of political crookedness.

In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention where he fought the nomination of James G. Blaine, supporting him, however, after he had proved the party's choice. Roosevelt then went West, buying two ranches in Dakota on the Little Missouri river, living for the next two years the rough frontier life he loved so well and becoming intimately associated with the western life and spirit which he portrays in "The Winning of the West" and his stories of ranch and trail.

Defeated For Mayor

In 1886 he again entered politics and was defeated as candidate for mayor in New York, though polling a large proportion of the total vote. He then turned to the Civil Service Commission came in 1889, on the accession of Harrison to the presidency. In this office, until then of minor importance, he served six years, bringing it into national prominence and shaping the course of legislative and executive action by introducing a new spirit and method. During his office more than 20,000 positions for government employees were taken out of the realm of political appointment and added to the classified service to be obtained and retained by merit only. In 1895 he resigned to become President of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York and put in a strenuous two years fighting graft and corruption, his accomplishments including the enforcement of the Sunday liquor laws and the relief of conditions in the tenement districts.

Part In Spanish War

Roosevelt was again called into national service in 1897 when President McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was certain that war with Spain was inevitable and did much to prepare the navy for hostilities, getting appropriations for large quantities of ammunition, insuring adequate target practice and distributing ships and supplies, especially in the Pacific, in such efficient manner as to greatly facilitate the outcome when the war came.

He resigned his post when war was declared and raised the first volunteer cavalry regiment, the picturesque "Rough Riders," a body of men comprised of Western cowboys, athletes and members of the New York police force who idolized their leader and made up as able a fighting force as it was unique. Roosevelt's leading of the troops up San Juan Hill on foot after his horse had been shot under him and the driving of the Spaniards from their trenches, opening the way to the surrender of Santiago, are familiar history.

Following the muzzling cut of his regiment Colonel Roosevelt, in 1898, was nominated for the governorship of New York, winning by a substantial plurality. In 1900 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on McKinley's ticket. It was very commonly believed that the nomination was approved and strenuously supported by the party "bosses" of New York whose positions he, as governor, was making wobbly. The office of vice-president up to that time had been purely a perfunctory one, rarely leading to political promotion.

Becomes President Of United States

Upon McKinley's assassination, September 14, 1901, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. He was 43 years old, the youngest president to enter office. He took up his work with two well defined rules of action—a passionate hatred of political and commercial corruption and a belief in centralized authority in government. His principles were set forth in a remarkable series of messages to congress, the longest and most frequent which had ever been sent to that body. They

may be characterized as exhortations to both office holders and citizens to arise to a sense of civic responsibility and their effect was to attract to the federal service a group of men who took to the work of public office in much the same spirit of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice as do volunteers to war. The old "spoils system" received a staggering blow, which paved the way to the President's onslaught on what he termed the "malefactors of great wealth," the corporations and trusts. The struggle into which he entered against the powerful financial interests whose profits were threatened and the legislators who believed in a policy of government confined solely to the protection of life and property, leaving the individual relations of trade and finance to take care of themselves, evoked bitter attacks and accusations against himself. But by his speeches and messages and his frank use of the press he aroused a public opinion which stood solidly at his back and gave him its enthusiastic support.

In continuation of McKinley's policies the former's Philippine program was maintained and "the Cuban status determined. By assuming supervision of the finances of San Domingo the President put an end to controversy which was threatening to disturb European peace and in his message and addresses he expressed his belief in a colonial government, administered for the benefit of the people under its control and not for the profit of the people at home, developing in his seven years at Washington a new policy of "statecraftship in United States history."

In authorizing the construction of the Panama Canal Roosevelt bears the biggest single material achievement of his term of office, starting toward completion a scheme four centuries old.

Advocate Of Peace

Theodore Roosevelt was a pronounced advocate of international peace. He believed that international disputes would ultimately be settled by judicial procedure and his was probably the first fore-shadowing of the League of Nations policy to gain a serious contemplation. In the Russo-Japanese war it was largely through his personal intercession and good offices that the Portsmouth, N. H., conference brought the envoys of the two countries together. For this he received the Nobel peace prize. He was also one of the agencies in bringing about the Second Hague Peace Conference. The President was at the same time an ardent believer in adequate military preparation and in recent years was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of compulsory military training.

Another dramatic episode of his presidential career was the sending of the American fleet around the world, which was successfully accomplished notwithstanding the predictions of disaster made by naval experts in Europe and the United States. This feat alone gives justice to the statement that he had done more than any one since the Civil War to strengthen the power and moral character of the navy.

Disension and actual hostility with Congress marked the close of Roosevelt's term of office and it was conceded that it was his support in 1908 which brought Taft into the chair. In 1909 Roosevelt went to Africa where he spent a year hunting big game and making a valuable collection for the National Museum. His return in the spring of 1910 was a sort of triumphal procession through Europe and he delivered notable lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, and at Berlin, Christiania and Oxford universities.

Creator Of Progressive Party

His position during the split in the Republican party following the Hall-Taggart controversy in 1910 and his creation of the Progressive party following the Chicago convention of 1912 are sufficiently recent to be well remembered. As Progressive candidate in an eleventh hour campaign, he divided the Republican party in all the states and in 23 had a majority over Taft. He received 38 electoral votes. Woodrow Wilson, the successful candidate, thus receiving only a minority of the total popular vote.

After this election Roosevelt made explorations in South America, discovering a new river in the interior of Brazil, and being a guest in the large South American cities. No account of his career is complete without mention of Roosevelt's literary work. He was himself an amorous reader and his range of information was remarkably extensive. Two of his works stand forth as standards. These are his "Winning of the West," accepted as the best portrayal of American frontier life of the 19th century, and "The Naval War of 1812," which was compiled when he was only 24 years of age and is today the standard history of that conflict. It was in recognition of this latter accomplishment that the British paid him the compliment of requesting

Actual Photograph Of Surrender Of Hun Soldier



"KAMERAD"

This is truly one of the most remarkable pictures received from the fighting front in France. The photo shows a German soldier, with the cry of "Kamerad," emerging from a dugout and surrendering to a British "Tommy." The photographer first caught him in the act of raising his hands above his head.

him to write an account for the "History of the Royal Navy." His narratives of his African, South American and Western expeditions and experiences are more than stories of adventure; parts of them are valuable studies of social and ethnological conditions and contain many passages of literary merit. His clear work includes essays and studies on political and economic subjects, the latest on phases of the world war—being issued only last November. His complete works and editorials told readers five large volumes. His contributions as associate editor of the Outlook and his other "magazine" articles were widely quoted.

Roosevelt was also an effective, and often an eloquent speaker, though handicapped by his voice and making no pretense of practicing oratory as an art.

Lost Son In War

The former President's attitude and utterances throughout the great war, in which he gave his youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, was watched with interest in America and abroad. From the first he was ardently pro-Ally, urging strongly an American protest at the violation of Belgium and at the sinking of the Lusitania and arguing that the resort to force was the only course compatible with American honor. Even at the beginning he spoke heartily for war preparation and when war was declared he tried vigorously for permission to raise a volunteer army to lead his American friends in the conflict.

Former President Roosevelt is survived by Mrs. Roosevelt and three sons—Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Major Archie Roosevelt and Captain Kermit Roosevelt and two daughters, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Derby. Each of the surviving Roosevelt sons has borne his share in the war, Kermit being the only one unmounted on the battlefield. Besides his immediate family the former President leaves a large number of relatives, many of prominent station, and besides these his mourners will extend, unnumbered, from the shore to shore of the American continent, and beyond.

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FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

the height of criminal folly to do anything that will or may postpone the settlement by a single day. Whatever may be the motives animating the North, whatever may be the immediate stimulus, there can be no doubt that the Government is now sincerely anxious for peace, and is prepared to make very considerable concessions to secure it, but if the South is supplied with the means of continuing the fighting there is the less likelihood of a settlement being reached.

According to a report obtaining here, in official circles, plans are being made whereby when North and South are ready to come together to discuss peace, the citizens or subjects of a "certain country" will take steps in the name of their own "National Party," or "Democratic Party," to provide the South with means of continuing the struggle against the Government. A certain Mr. Chang and a certain Mr. Tai and others who profess to represent the Southern leaders are at present in that country attempting to conclude a secret loan agreement and to buy munitions. The movements of Mr. Chang and Mr. Tai are known both to the Chinese Government and to the Government of that "certain country." The middleman in this deal is the manager of a well known firm in that country, but in order to camouflage the middleman's operations and to screen the firm's operations with a veil of his transience, it is given out that he has resigned his appointment. It is known, however, that he is selling or trying to sell munitions. This scheme is at the present moment in progress.

The scheme whereby the "National Party" in Japan shall help the Southern party is very ingeniously conceived. There is ample precedent for the democrats of one country to help those of another country, but in Japan there is no such thing as a "Democratic Party." Such a party would not be allowed to exist as a lawful organization, but its leaders would be executed for holding "dangerous thoughts." Nevertheless, a bogus "Democratic Party" is being allowed to co-operate with Southern leaders, or with those professing to represent Southern leaders, in order to postpone a settlement and allow Japan to make what profit she can out of the disorder.

Though obviously the source of the foregoing information cannot be given, it may be said that it is based on documents believed to be genuine.

JAPAN EGGING ON SOUTH TO CONTINUE FIGHTING?

Suspicion In Peking That Canton Is Getting Promises Of Help

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 3.—There is very grave suspicion here that persons in a certain foreign country, with the connivance of their authorities, are extending aid and comfort of a very material kind to certain Chinese who profess to represent the leaders of the South in order to encourage the South to continue fighting against the Government. The reconciliation between North and South comes perceptibly nearer every day, and it is

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in

AMERICAN GOLD

on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
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SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING



Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun
Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
60 Nanjing Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1549
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.

have just received a new stock of

ARROW SHIRTS

in the smartest of shades and designs and in all sizes. Also Collars and Gloves, Dressing Gowns, Spats, Socks, Ties, Etc. A complete assortment of Winter Wear.

Boys' Eton Collars

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.



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IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Since War
broke out

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Typewriters

have been bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

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The Studebaker Corporation of America.....Studebaker Cars
F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars
Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit.....Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbria Italian Automobili Torino.....Fiat Cars

Arrangements were made some time ago for monthly deliveries of the above mentioned cars.

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Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

龍飛 All kinds of Automobile repairs undertaken 龍飛
Owners of the largest and best equipped
COACH-BUILDING WORKS
in the Far East
which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars. Estimates prepared free of charge.

TELEPHONES:

General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West 1213

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For all Industrial and Household Purposes

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About an electric lamp is that it bears the mark and name:



Brilliant
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Obtainable from the principal electrical contractors or from.

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Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

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All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919

The International Recreation Club

Official Meeting at Kiangwan

3rd, 4th and 5th, Feb., 1919

OFF DAY
8th February

Entries for the Official Meeting and 3 Handicaps and the International Recreation Club Steeple-chase Cup for the Off Day close at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road, at 6 p.m. on Monday, 13th January, 1919.

All entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races." Entry Forms are obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

Municipal Notification

No. 2565.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of temporary Assistant Mistress in the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

Pay for a trained and certificated Mistress Tls. 165 per mensem, for an untrained and uncertificated mistress Tls. 135 per mensem.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience in teaching, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 8, 1919.

Preliminary Announcement

Allied War Relief for Siberia

Grand Popular Concert

under the patronage of
Lady Fraser and Mme. Grosse

Part I
SKLAREVSKI, pianist
SYKORA, cellist

Part II
Dancing and Singing.

Full details to be announced later.
Lyceum Theatre, Jan. 11, 9.15 p.m.
Booking at Moutrie's.

Royal Asiatic Society

(North China Branch)

EXHIBITION

Drawings and Water-colour
Sketches

of
**MONGOLIA AND THE
MONGOLS**

by
Mr. IACOVLEFF.

On view daily from noon till 7 p.m., Jan. 8—Jan. 14 inclusive, at the Society's Hall, 5 Museum Road. The public is cordially invited.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Sec.

NOTICE

I have this day established myself as a Fire Loss Adjuster and Appraiser, my connection with L. Moore & Co., Ltd., remaining as heretofore.

E. Q. COOPER.

January 1st, 1919.

Cheap Sale

Until February 1st. only
Best Jade Stone Gold and
Silverware for sale at 40%
less than regular price.

Sing Fat & Co.
43-F Kiangse Road

NOTICE

We have removed our Law
Offices to Number 2, Kiukiang
Road from and after this date.

Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose
January 6, 1919.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs and
Vacuum Bottles.

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A NATURALIST'S JOURNEY ACROSS LITTLE KNOWN YUN-
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No one desiring a knowledge of China can afford to be without the
"FAR EASTERN REVIEW," telephone Central 3473 or write

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WORK ASSOCIATION

War Dressings Room

32,000 gauze bandages
10,000 absorbent pads
40,000 medical swabs
15,000 laparotomy pads

Total: 97,000 articles. Needed for hospitals in Siberia

Can only be supplied if workers come forward.

Work Room open daily.

Dr. Teussler says: "There is no gauze in Siberia."

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE

40 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN

72.05% TUNGSTEN

PRICE ABOUT Tls. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)

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CHUBB SAFES

ARRIVED.

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**MEMINDEX
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1919

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Know Your Speed

A
SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of
motor-cycling. You can know
at a glance just how fast
you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, well-furnished, five-
roomed house, with spacious attic,
bathroom, kitchen, pantry, and large
servants' quarters, telephone and
garage. For eight months from
February 1st. Tls. 80 per month.
Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let
near French Park, six rooms, garden,
tennis, from January 15th. Raven
Trust Company, Ltd., 15 Nanking
Road.

TO LET, furnished flat of two
rooms, bath, kitchen and servants'
quarters, also small attic room,
North Szechuen Road Extension.
Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, for two to four months
from February 1st, a well-furnished,
six-roomed, detached house on
Avenue Joffre. Modern bathroom,
hot and cold water, garden and
garage. Apply to Box 489, THE
CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, four roomed-house with
attic, tennis, stable, immediate oc-
cupation. Western district. Rent
moderate, furniture and fixtures can
be taken over. Apply to Box 481,
THE CHINA PRESS.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, well-furnished, semi-
detached house in Route de Say
Zoong, three bedrooms, bathrooms
attached (hot and cold water,
sanitary closet), two reception
rooms, large halls and attic, tele-
phone, garden; also garage and
stabling if required. Occupation
March/April. Apply to Box 464,
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO RENT, thoroughly modern,
four-roomed house, large lawn, 29
Rue Corneille. Immediate possession.
Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, very modern detached,
six roomed residence, Western dis-
trict, with tennis court. Garage and
stabling. Rent Tals 110. Apply
to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen
Road.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES and godowns to let in
Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply
to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. Tele-
phone East 24.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board large and
small well furnished rooms, every
convenience, accommodation for
table boarders. Good cuisine.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, two large
rooms, bedroom and sittingroom,
with private bathroom adjoining,
hot and cold water, telephone, gar-
age, stabling and tennis. Apply to
Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

ALLIED LADY wishes to hear of
furnished room to be let, with or
without board. Apply to Box 491,
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, newly decorated, unfur-
nished, two-roomed flat with bath-
room, verandah, kitchen and ser-
vants' quarters. Tls. 40. Wayside
district. Apply to Box 472, THE
CHINA PRESS.

LARGE double room to let, bath-
room and verandah attached, select
central locality. Apply to Box 475,
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, desirable, furnished,
down-town flat. Rent including
light, water and taxes, Tls. 85 per
month. Apply to Box 479, THE
CHINA PRESS.

NICE comfortable home offered
two guests, bright communicating
rooms, sitting and bedroom. Special-
ly good table. Select locality. Also
small cosy room, single. Terms
very moderate to right parties.
Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA
PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT reinforced concrete
superintendent and surveyor is open
for immediate engagement. Many
years experience in China. No
objection to outposts. A.I. refer-
ences. Please apply to Box 492,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: A young experienced
Chinese seeks position as office
assistant or bookkeeper. Good
knowledge of bank bookkeeping and
general office routine, quick at
figures, and hard worker. Apply to
Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

AMERICAN lady stenographer
open for engagement immediately.
Both local and home experience;
first-class work. Will accept tem-
porary or permanent position. A.I.
references. Apply to Box 485,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, posit'on, Shanghai or
outposts, by returned British soldier.
Capable bookkeeper, correspondent.
Speaks French and Chinese (Nor-
thern, Southern, Yangtze and
Fokien dialects). Accustomed to
travel. Reply to Box 473, THE
CHINA PRESS.

MECHANICAL and civil en-
gineer, with many years' engineer-
ing and commercial experience, and
valuable connections in China, de-
sires to attach himself to an impor-
tant firm as head of department.
Thorough knowledge of Chinese
language. No objections to outpost.
Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA
PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT for hire, recently
painted throughout, comfortable and
roomy, four spring bunks, fully
equipped with table-linen, cutlery
and kitchen utensils. Moderate
charge per day. Apply to Box 488,
THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

REPORTER WANTED for daily
newspaper. Apply to Box 493,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, an American or Eng-
lish teacher to teach English in a
Chinese boys' school. Apply to Box
483, THE CHINA PRESS.

LOST OR STOLEN

DOG LOST: Strayed from No.
22 North Szechuen Road, on the
3rd inst., a young Irish terrier,
answering to the name of "Gerry."
Will finder kindly communicate to
the above address. Reward, if
necessary.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations
of agreements, letters, legal docu-
ments, advertisements, articles and
commercial documents and litera-
ture undertaken by translator
experienced in consulate, syndicate,
journalistic, commercial and official
translation work. Accuracy ensur-
ed and confidence respected. Please
apply care of Chang Nieh-yin, 1
Museum Road or P. D. 159, Hai-
ting Road opposite West End
Lane.

Exchange and Mart

SHARES for sale: 15 Horse
Bazaar and Motor Company's
shares. Make best offer to Box
490, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, One Hupmobile tour-
ing car, 1914 model 32, in good con-
dition and running order. For fur-
ther particulars, please apply to The
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor
Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones,
West 1213 and 1202.

FOR SALE, A Monroe touring
car, furnished with electric lights
and self-starter, in excellent con-
dition. For further particulars, please
apply to The Shanghai Horse
Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Garage
Phones, West 1213 and 1202.

FOR SALE, One Overland land-
ulette, furnished with self-starter
and electric lights, recently over-
hauled and repainted, in good con-
dition. For particulars, please apply
to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar &
Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage
Phones, West 1213 and 1202.

FOR SALE, a four-cylinder Buick
touring car, has been used one year
only. Furnished with electric lights
and self-starter, just repainted and
in good condition. For particulars,
please apply to The Shanghai Horse
Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Garage
Phones, West 1213 and 1202.

FOR SALE, one motor-cycle,
"Premier," in good working order.
Can be inspected. Tls. 150.
Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, Chandler Limousine
beautifully upholstered, seven pas-
senger; in use only two months;
Tls. 4,000. Apply to Box 482,
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FOR SALE, two sound horses with
saddles; especially good for riding
exercise. Prices exceedingly low.
Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash,
ent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine
early new foreign residences, six
rooms each, with all modern con-
veniences, on Avenue Joffre.
Balance can remain on mortgage.
This property is being sacrificed as
owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T.
Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

FOR SALE, the medical practice of
a Yangtze port. Very reasonable
terms. Apply to Box 441, THE
CHINA PRESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Langkats Tls. 21.50
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.30 March
 Yangtsepo-Cotton Tls. 8.50
 Shanghai Doeks Tls. 134.50 Jan.
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf
 Tls. 99.00 March

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 7, 1919.
BUSINESS DOSE
 Official
 Samanganas Tls. 0.75 cash
 Kungyika Tls. 16.25 March
 Unofficial
 Kotas Tls. 5.25 cash

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.
 The output of crude oil for the week ended 5th inst., was 269 tons.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibuses and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
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"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Building Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class, cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 7, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate.
 @ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
 @ exch. 72.4=Mex. \$5.43

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
 @ 121=Tls. 82.84
 @ 72.4=Mex. \$114.14

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.15
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 260
 Copper Cash: per tael 1842
 Native Interest: Tls. .14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 48.5d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 25.35
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. \$4.765

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: Demand 5/1
 London: Demand 5/11
 India: Demand 5/33
 Paris: Demand 664
 New York: Demand 121
 Hongkong: Demand 121
 Japan: Demand 287
 Batavia: Demand 287
 Singapore: Demand 461

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/2
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 5/3
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 5/33
 London: 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4
 London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/41
 Paris: 4 m/s. 692
 New York: o/d Docy. 122 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 125 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roubles
 Roubles 1.280 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates

For January
 Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/11 f1
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 1 @ 664 France 7.40
 0.74 @ 1214 Gold \$1
 1 @ 422 Yen 2.61
 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.26
 1 @ — Roubles —

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,500	—
Amherst	5,660	6,945
Anglo-Dutch	61,000	65,500
Anglo-Java	173,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	24,300	27,000
Batu Anam	20,431	24,060
Bukit Toh Alang	11,550	17,595
Buta	16,927	18,085
Chempedak	9,500	10,000
Chenor	19,131	25,112
Cheng	16,578	—
Condat	54,224	59,897
Dominion	31,006	47,186
Gula Kalumpung	86,500	107,100
Java Consolidated	82,000	77,000
Kamunting	27,395	29,100
Kepala	11,871	10,619
Kapayang	—	—
Karat	7,680	10,780
Kota Bahros	20,408	39,324
Kroenoe	50,000	55,000
Langkat	25,000	26,500
Permat	5,924	—
Pengkalan	17,695	14,344
Rapha	—	18,000
Semangga	—	19,000
Semambu	10,700	15,308
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	33,176	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klaban	12,270	14,670
Shanghai-Kohistan	8,500	11,134
Shanghai-Seremban	12,137	—
Shanghai-Tanah	12,094	14,636
Shanghai-Sumatra	52,960	19,730
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	11,291	13,353
Sungei	22,071	28,134
Taipung	13,570	—
Tamah Merah	31,500	42,800
Tebong	75,000	78,000
Ulu	5,293	5,943
Zlanghe	60,606	74,000

Kamunting Rubber Co. Has Meeting

The eighth annual general meeting of the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, 2 Kiukiang Road, Mr. E. W. Noel occupied the chair and there were present Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, A. W. Burkill and R. Ure Hummel, directors, and shareholders representing 9,081 shares. After the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report had been read the chairman said:

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take them as read. The handicap caused by adverse rates of exchange referred to at the last annual meeting, I regret to say has been further accentuated during the year under review, while the average price realised for rubber shows a decrease of 10 1/4 per lb. and in these circumstances the showing of any profit at all on working account may be considered satisfactory. Prospects for the current year are much more promising and the general opinion appears to be that when the facilities for the distribution of rubber are nearer normal, we can expect a ready sale at remunerative prices. It is of course impossible to say when this happy state of affairs will be reached, and with a view to ensuring a certain income for the next six months your directors have thought it advisable to sell forward a portion of the crop, at a price which shows a good margin of profit."

"The directors recommend a writing down of the assets on similar lines to the previous year, carrying forward a sum approximate to the cash and liquid assets."

"As the report shows an important amount of reclamation work has been done during the year. It was your directors' intention to confine reclamation to Riverside Estate in order to bring that property to a larger and therefore more economical working area, but labor was available at Paya Kamunting and on the recommendation of the manager and local agents it was decided to straighten out the boundaries there and to remove certain blocks of secondary growth in the planted areas which, owing to risk of fire, were a menace to the rubber trees. Two such fires did occur during the year, fortunately without doing very serious damage. This reclamation work is reported to have much improved the general appearance of the estate."

"Thinking out work on both properties has been proceeded with, 7,014 trees at Paya Kamunting and 2,002 trees at Riverside were removed. "Rainfall throughout the year has been heavy, especially at Paya Kamunting, but in spite of this the estates have been kept clean at practically no increase in weeding costs."

"Cases of diseases and pests have been quite normal and given no cause for alarm. Health, both native and foreign, is reported as quite satisfactory. "Tapping work has been done well and the quality of the sheet made shows a great improvement. The slight increase in cost is due to the generally enhanced cost of all materials used in manufacturing, packing, etc. "Important additions to buildings have been made at both estates, and on the completion of drying shed at Paya Kamunting and further lines at both estates, which are included in the current year's estimates, both properties will be equipped. The installation of power is under consideration, but as the scrap grades are treated at neighboring factories at reasonable rates there is no urgency in this matter."

"The estates have been visited on

several occasions by Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd.'s representatives, and report that excellent work and good progress have been made, and the directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation to the managers and staff."

"If any shareholders have any questions to ask, I should be pleased to answer them."

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts, together with the recommendations as to the appropriation of the balance of profit and loss account, as presented be accepted.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. R. Ure Hummel.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. W. A. Odgen, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, January 4.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot, 2s. 3d. paid.
 April to June, 2s. 3 1/4 d. sellers.

Tendency of market, quieter.

Previous quotation, London, Jan. 3.

Spot, 2s. 3 1/4 d. paid.

April to June, 2s. 3 1/4 d. paid.

Tendency of market, firm.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
 London, January 4.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2 d. steady.

Previous quotations, London, Jan. 2.

Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2 d. quiet.

London, December 31:

Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2 d. quiet.

Closed tomorrow.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
 Paris, January 6.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques: 36.00

War Loans: 3 percent, 61.55

4 percent 1917: 71.25

4 percent 1918: 71.70

5 percent: 53.40

WOES OF ALSATIAN GERMAN

Ostracised By Natives, They Yet Cling To Their Adopted Land

Strasbourg, November 27.—Several hundred thousand Germans in Alsace and Lorraine have begun to experience suffering which equals, if it does not exceed, that which the Germans have inflicted upon the natives during the last forty-seven years. A great many of them who are holding public offices find their occupations suddenly withdrawn. Many others, who were employed in the public administration, are living in daily fear of discharge and the necessity of leaving the country.

In addition to these apprehensions, the Germans feel real anguish at the idea of leaving Alsace and Lorraine. While the Germans succeeded in giving fewer parts of towns like Metz a Teutonic architectural aspect and have given German tone to town life as far as they participated in it, those Germans who immigrated or settled there as functionaries or merchants have themselves undergone mental modifications. They now strongly prefer the two provinces to Germany. They have ceased to be German, but still have not become Alsacians. They have not acquired French culture because they have lacked the necessary social contact with the natives,

but they have forgotten some of their German ideas and have grown to regard Alsace and Lorraine highly and to be solicitous for their future.

"It is not French rule that we dread," said the daughter of the first German stationmaster to arrive in Lorraine after the war of 1870. "It is the native population that will not accept us. We do not dislike them, and for my part, I cannot understand why they do not like us, after all we have done for them in improving their towns and bringing German culture among them."

This lack of comprehension of the attitude of the native population in the provinces is general among the Germans, who have seen only their own life and appear to be ignorant of the great moral suffering of the native inhabitants during the years of alien occupation. The people of Alsace and Lorraine, however, show feeling only toward those who have had a share in the responsibility for the harsh treatment they have endured. Toward all others they are remarkably considerate, and the few incidents that have developed so far in the changed situation are traceable to cases of undoubted abuse by the Germans of the power they had over the native population.

A good representative of the German immigrant population here might be found in the son of a Prussian who settled in Alsace in 1874. Asked if he would go back to Germany should Alsace become French, he replied, with tears in his eyes:

"It would be the crowning grief of my life if I should be driven from Strasbourg, and I will never go unless driven. Seventy-five percent of the German population of Alsace and Lorraine feel as I do. We have lost sympathy for the ideas which have ruled Germany. If we have not become Alsacians, we love Alsace as well as any one."

The great distress of a considerable portion of the German population is that, even after forty-seven years of residence here, there is nothing in common between them and the natives. Their monopoly of public offices and the large hold gained upon business through the influence of the Government and army required considerable contact with Alsacians, but their relations remained formal.

Only in rare cases did the Germans get across the threshold of family intimacy. Inter-marriages were remarkably few, while the mingling of immigrants and natives in social organizations was unknown. German inhabitants who affected to ignore this social ostracism while they had the upper hand in official life now feel it keenly. Some will try to face it out, but others say they will return to Germany.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, MOVIE STAR, DIVORCED

Justice Young Signs Decree And Papers Are Filed Is New York

White Plains, N. Y., November 30.—Under the terms of an interlocutory decree of divorce which Supreme Court Judge J. Addison Young of New Rochelle granted today to Mrs. Beth S. Fairbanks from her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, the moving-picture actor, she acquires absolute custody of their son, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., who is 3 years old and is now with his mother in New Rochelle.

The papers in the action were filed this morning by Henry Hahndorf of New Rochelle, counsel for Mrs. Fairbanks, in the Westchester County clerk's office, and the decree is operative immediately.

Fairbanks was served with the complaint of his wife by Edmund Hume on October 22 last at Sherry's. Through the law firm of O'Brien, Malinsky and Driscoll of 1482 Broadway the screen star filed an answer denying all the allegations of his wife, but when the trial came up before Justice Young in his chambers at New Rochelle the defendant was not present nor was he represented by counsel.

The pair were married at Watch Hill, R. I., on July 7, 1907, and Mrs. Fairbanks in her petition for alimony stated that her husband made more than \$10,000 a week in his various moving-picture enterprises.

The decree as signed by Justice Young does not fix any alimony. It is understood that Fairbanks has made a liberal allowance to his wife and son. Although names of co-respondents are not mentioned in the testimony, the defendant is accused of misconduct on Jan. 2, 1915, and Jan. 3, 1915. The testimony against Fairbanks was given by two of his professional

associates, one an actor and the other a director of a moving picture house. William Clifton Crawford, an actor of Manhattan, testified that on Jan. 3, 1915, he met Fairbanks at the Lambs Club, and that after the Lambs Club, the defendant invited him to go along with him to attend a party of "beautiful girls." He said that he

accompanied Fairbanks to a house on Thirty-third Street.

John Emerson, who is in the moving picture business, testified to a "confession" Fairbanks made to him while they were at Hollywood, California, concerning a "certain escapade of his in New York with a certain woman."

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.

regret to announce that in consequence of GOVERNMENT LIMITATIONS placed upon EXPORTS they are unable to keep their Overseas friends fully supplied at present. Immediately these restrictions are removed every effort will be made to send out sufficient stocks to meet all demand.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 6.						
1645	300	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	1220	1960	1020						
1925	650	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	1300	1700	720						
1931	650	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Mukden	1930	1645	700						
1949	650	—	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	2200	1645	1040						
1234	524	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	—	—	—						
Tientsin-Pukow Line													
Local 5.	Mail 3.	B. 1.	B. 2.		Mail 4.	Local 6.							
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	604	1615						
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	615	1625						
745	2145	—	—	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	620	1630						
1133	181	—	78	dep. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	159	1231						
1457	49	—	143	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	2127	938						
1801	72	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1744	544						
715	2115	—	220	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	—	—						
890	816	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1776	1618						
1030	1051	—	266	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1458	1645						
1300	1308	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1132	1311						
1315	1335	—	318	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1144	1234						
1526	1637	—	377	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	846	1032						
1816	1835	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	620	810						
915	—	—	420	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	—	—						
620	1853	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	545	2000						
1152	2335	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	105	1448						
1208	2348	—	—	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	90	1450						
1657	411	—	600	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	2013	923						
1845	601	—	631	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1830	738						
Shanghai-Nanking Line													
Fast 6.							Fast 5.						
720	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Shanghai	—	—	1500						
1450	—	198	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. Shanghai	—	—	918						
Yenchow-Taihangchow Branch Line				Linchow-Taihang Branch Line									
930	1350	2130	Yenchow a.	530	1230	2000	Linchow a.	810	1410	2100			
1030	1450	2230	Taihangchow a.	528	1125	1858	538	1110	1800	a. Taihang &	708	1300	1918

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

30 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
SHANGHAI	7.35	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40
SOOCHOW	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	Beesie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 16	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 18	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan. 20	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan. 20	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 2	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 2	—	Vancouver	Bismarck	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 9	—	New York via Panama	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	Maula Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 10	—	Tacoma, etc.	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Rinso Maru	Jap.	C. K. K.
Mar. 3	—	San Francisco	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	—	—	—

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 18	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tamha Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 25	—	London, etc.	Pembroke Maru	Br.	Glen Line
Jan. 31	—	London, etc.	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 3	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 3	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 8	4:00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	4:30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 8	3:00	Swatow	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	M.N.	Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	Hongkong	Kwango	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	4:30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 12	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 12	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 14	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 8	9:00	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 9	9:00	Tsingtao	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 10	9:00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 10	4:00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 12	—	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 14	9:00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwabha	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luany	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

A.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	Hankow	Tsengtang	Chi.	I. & E. L. C.
Jan. 7	Cruise	H.M.S. Woodcock	—	—
Jan. 7	Foochow	Chienan Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 7	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 7	Hongkong	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	Japan	Ujina Maru	Jap.	—

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Max	Commander
WTW	Oct. 10	Snipe	Br. g-b.	—	—	—	—
M.M.R.	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	—	—	—	—
W.F.W.	Oct. 10	Eightingols	Br. g-b.	—	—	—	—
P.O.B.	Oct. 13	Sel Caboto	It. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Kiang	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Litchuan	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Kanien	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Lienkien	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Houpong	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Kinsia	Br. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Chienan	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Fukong	Chi. g-b.	—	—	—	—
—	—	Quitos	Am. g-b.	—	—	—	—

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwabha, Captain S. Hivose, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Wednesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachang Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y. K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, January 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickett, will leave on Saturday, January 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Lenny, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wosung, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain C. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave on Wednesday, January 8, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sulyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kaifong, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Sunday, January 12, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, January 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf during January. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI OR MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Thursday, January 16, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Maifu Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Monday, January 20, through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Wosung, Luany, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Suning, Shikang, Yingchow, Shagan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly services every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone Central 77. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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BY THE NEW, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
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Tons	Capt.	Departure
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FUSHIMA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Iwasawa	March 31

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(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Tons	Capt.	Departure
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. G. Nakajima	Jan. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000 Capt. H. Taniguchi	Jan. 14
KOKURA MARU	4,500 Capt. S. Ito	Jan. 21

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

Tons	Capt.	Departure
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 11
YAKUSHIMA MARU	4,500 Capt. R. Arakida	Jan. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000 Capt. R. Arakida	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki	Jan. 22

KORE TO SEATTLE

Tons	Capt.	Departure
ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

Tons	Capt.	Departure
MISHIMA MARU	16,000 Capt. S. Murazumi	Jan. 13

FOR HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Departure
KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. I. Noma	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Departure
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Iwasawa	Mar. 2

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Tons	Capt.	Departure
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Mar. 26

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ind.
Today							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Swatow	14.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Chungking	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Train & Str.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Vietnam & Siam via Peking and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan	Yamashiro Mar.	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 10							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Penza	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano Maru	20.00	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Jan. 11							
Swatow and Hongkong	Kaitong	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Manila	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Jan. 13							
Hongkong	Sigan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Jan. 15							
Japan (Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S.A.)	Nanking	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 17							
Yokohama, Yams, Canada U.S. & Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Money orders and parcel post 2 p.m.
Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 3 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 6 p.m.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 7	D.I. Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 7	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 7	D.I. Hongkong and Canton	Sinking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	Poochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7	D.I. W'wei, Chefoo & T'iao	Pengtien	Br.	P. & S.
Jan. 7	2:00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. I.
Jan. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		Taisoku Maru	Dec. 10
Shinyo Maru	Dec. 22	Itsukushima Maru	Dec. 14
Tasclusa	Jan. 1	Ganges Maru	Dec. 22
For Seattle		Genzan Maru	Dec. 28
Fushimi Maru	Dec. 21	Adrien Babin	Jan. 4
Kashima Maru	Jan. 4	For Copenhagen	
For Vancouver		Australen	Dec. 25
Monteagle	Dec. 29	For Europe	
For London, etc.		Seifuku Maru	Jan. 2
Altai Maru	Dec. 27	For Saigon	
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28	Mabel Stewart	Dec. 26
For Liverpool		Geraldine Wolvin	Dec. 31
Stentor	Dec. 13	For Haiphong	
		Jessie Norcross	Dec. 26

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Kaitong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.C. s.s. Tackwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kwellee left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Taiso Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Singan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.C. s.s. Hwalee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Taitung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Luang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.C. s.s. Loongwa will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tsungyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The M.M. s.s. Sphinx with French mails of November 23, 1918, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock.
The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mails of December 6 will leave Saigon for Hongkong and Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai on Wednesday, January 15.

Launch Services

TOMORROW
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.
Friday, January 10, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.E. s.s. Penza will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.
Tuesday, January 11, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

6—Misty but fine weather with variable and moderate breezes on our coasts. The high pressures system of the continent has split into two anticyclonic centres; one over Eastern Mongolia, the other over Central China; both extending to the seaside; between them, a shallow depression has developed on the Poochih Bay.
7—Misty and very damp, but fine and mild weather. Barometer below the average.

Tuesday, January 7, 1919.

WEATHER

Bar. at Centg., mm...	767.13	767.97
Bar. at Centg., inches	30.20	30.24
Variation for mm 24h	-7.62	-6.53
Variation for mm 12h	-3.61	-1.70
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	15	12
Wind—Miles	9.3	7.5
Temperature—Cen	57.5	77.5
Temperature—Fah	41.9	49.7
Humidity co.	93	75
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Melbo Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 31	Japan	Ikkoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tsuan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 18	Cebu	Chienhsiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 29	—	Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 22	Japan	Nasho Maru	Jap.	P. & Co.
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 1	—	Pechiney	Fr.	
Dec. 6	Japan	Pesle Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—	Kanfu Maru	Jap.	M. E. Co.
Dec. 9	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 12	Seattle, Ports	Katia	Am.	M. & Co.
Dec. 17	—	Shlechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 23	Vladivostok	Michael	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Dec. 26	Poochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	Wuhu	Asistea	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	Vladivostok	Eriyan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Thonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	Nagasaki	Eriyan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 30	—	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 30	—	Hydra	Nor.	
Dec. 31	Japan	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	Hongkong	Aiki Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 1	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 1	Chinwangtao	Juyao Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 1	Hongkong	Difwara	Br.	P.O.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Shangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. I.
Jan. 3	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony
Jan. 4	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	Hankow	Meifong	Am.	Socony
Jan. 5	Wakamatsu	C. Thorpe	Rus.	R. & Co.
Jan. 5	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 5	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 5	Hankow	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 5	—	S. Y. Luangku	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 5	Japan	Shinshiki Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 5	Japan	Georgi	Rus.	
Jan. 5	Japan	Toyama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 5	Japan	Nishu Maru	Jap.	P. & Co.
Jan. 6	Hongkong	Suivane	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 6	Hankow	Hwabba	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 6	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	—	Nabamu	Am.	
Jan. 6	Chinwangtao	Pongwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 6	Daluy	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan. 6	—	Nerita	Dut.	

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Should Germany Be Member, Of The League Of Nations?

Former U.S. Minister To Belgium Argues That She
Should Be Admitted To It

By Theodore Marburg, M.A., LL.D.,
Formerly United States
Minister To Belgium

Peace is here, and it has come in just the right way—through military victory leading to revolution in Germany. For the future welfare of the world no other fact could possibly compare with the advent of a liberalised Germany.

What came to stand out clearly as the moving power for evil in the whole great tragedy? Prussianism, was it not? Prussianism, to which all Germany had been won over by the cheap and profitable wars of the past! The first question we put to ourselves was "What will be the outward, positive sign that Prussianism has been killed?" That answer was that there could be but one—revolution.

Were success of arms, leaving the old forces in control, would not have brought security. Effective surveillance to prevent the serpent from

again rearing its head would have been most difficult. The bitter experience of the last four years, together with the wormwood of debt humiliation and explosion of four wrongs which faces them, has caused the German people to realise that the military class and bureaucracy were their real enemies. That fact and conduct based upon it should gradually bring reconciliation with the Entente peoples who helped them to escape from a baneful influence. The peace may be characterised as guarantee of security and reparation, not in demerit. It spells justice, not revenge. This fact will sink into the mind of the German people and help enormously to bar the way to the military party's again getting into the saddle.

In view of the position taken later on in this article it is necessary to remind the reader that from the beginning of the great war the writer urged America's entry into it to defeat Prussianism. A single extract from a statement he was privileged to make to The New York Tribune a few weeks after the war began, namely, Sept. 19, 1914, will serve to establish this:

"The cruel way in which devoted little Belgium is being trampled to death simply because it lay in the path of a war-mad Government makes one's blood boil. The Germans, dominated by a ruthless military class, are moving back the practices of the world. I am not in favor of the United States embroiling itself unnecessarily in European controversies, but a state of affairs exists in Europe which, if the love of decency in international conduct and of fair play and of common justice in our hearts, must lead us openly to espouse the cause of England and her allies. Germany is not and has not for years been amenable to reason. Only force will avail. She must be beaten to her knees to stem the flow of barbarism, to free the German masses from the grip of the

bureaucracy and ruthless military class, and to arrest militarism itself. The curse of militarism will continue to spread over the world until the bureaucracy and military class of Germany are overthrown."

Holding these views and endeavoring, in his feeble way, by pen and speech to advance them to the very end of the struggle, the writer feels the more at liberty to make an earnest plea now for the generous admission of the new Germany to full membership in the League of Nations. A principal reason for this position is that all the leading plans for a league in America and abroad provide for disciplining a recalcitrant nation. A fundamental provision of all of them is that they will make war in common in the nation which attacks a fellow signatory without previous reference of the dispute to inquiry.

To omit this provision is to fail to discourage war. Development of the various international institutions we have now—Court of Arbitration, Commission of Inquiry, and Hague Conference—will, it is true, make for peace. But only general agreement to use force against a nation which attempts to go to war without previous inquiry into the dispute will positively discourage war. And the world is quite disposed to adopt the positive measure in order to secure that great end.

Now, what will happen if a single one of the great powers is left out of a league which is based upon that principle? Is it not plain that the nation we attempt to discipline will at once fall back on the outsider for help, and that world catastrophe will again ensue? In other words, a *sine qua non* of the present league plans is that the circle of the league must embrace an overwhelming preponderance of military power, force so overpowering that no nation will be so foolish as to refuse the reasonable demand for an inquiry.

Cropping up here and there is a disposition to treat Germany as an outcast, to exclude her from the League until we ascertain whether the change of spirit is real, i.e., to put her on probation. What could be more conducive to a false start? We have made certain, by the terms of the armistice, that she cannot make another such wanton assault on the peace of the world for years to come. We are forcing her, most properly, by money loss and loss of territory, to expiate her crimes. And the German people themselves are making sure that the "Potsdam gang" shall not again ride on their necks. Now let us, for our own sake, not as Christians, but as a League of Nations is bound to be, be supposed on good faith and on the ultimate triumph of good sense and reason among the many. We begin with faith in Great Britain, France and the United States as our cornerstones, because of kinship—kinship either of ideas and political institutions or of historic background. We move forward to faith in Italy and Japan, as great nations which have a strong sense of right. We include without question the progressive secondary powers, such as Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. We can afford to, with these as a basis in fact, we found the League also on faith in our former enemies, burned white by the fire of an awful experience.

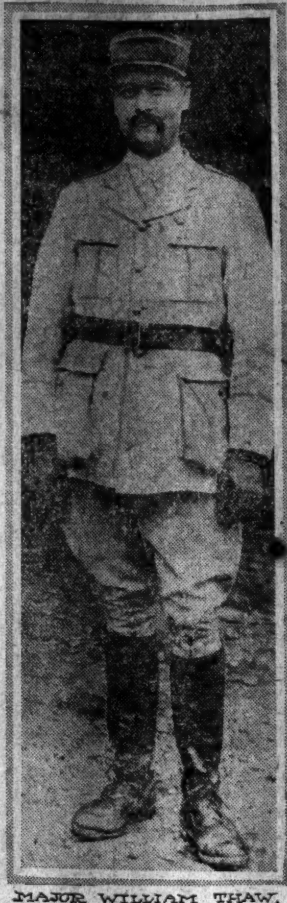
Furthermore, it is union, not dismemberment, that makes for peace. Witness the bloody feuds for generations along the Scotch-English border until these two lands united. Witness the centuries of strife between city-states and principalities in Italy until Cavour came to still it all by creating a united Italy. Witness the early internal condition of all the European lands until strong central government appeared. If Germany and Austria are to be genuinely democratised—and what reason have we to doubt it?—why not encourage continued union, under a system of local self-government throughout the area of each of the former empires? To encourage dismemberment of these States with a view to weakening them is not in the interest of future peace.

Germany's practices in the war are unspeakable. Worse still is the great blood-guilt of bringing on the war. Some things are unforgivable. Frankly, her deeds fall in that category. There will be neither forgetting nor forgiving by the generation that witnessed them. They have all the elements of criminality. Indeed, was there and the attempt was not abandoned through repentance but only when a full accomplishment of the deed became impossible. But the spirit that informs the criminal law as practised by the modern world is prevention, not revenge. And this is the spirit which has thus far motivated the Allies.

In 1870-71 Germany was not invaded. Not a German building was destroyed. Yet she expected of prostrate France five thousand million francs indemnity and tore from her two fair provinces. Acting on that principle the Allies would have added to their present demand for reparation untold millions as indemnity for the actual money outlay of the war. But, moved by a high wisdom, they have done nothing of the kind. Not a penny of actual indemnity has been demanded. When some inferior soul cheats us we do not boil over in anger. We feel rather a great pity for the darkness in which it moves. If we feel impelled to bring the culprit before the bar of justice it is by reason of no other motive than public interest.

Just punishment makes for prevention, and this punishment the German people are getting. But the armistice is untouched by the rolling fingers of either revenge or greed. It holds before it the single aim of prevention, and the truly great men who are guiding the destinies of triumphant civilisation today see that, in order to prevent a return of the awful experience we have just passed through, we must have international organisation from which no great States can be left out.

Major Thaw Receives First U.S. Citation



Major William Thaw, dean of American aviators in France, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, with two citations, by General Pershing. This is the first American award received by Major Thaw, who already has the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, given to him by France for his services as a member of the Lafayette Escadrille before he entered the American service.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Moh Song Ching (莫勝清) is no longer connected with our corporation, as compradore, and that he is not authorised to act hereafter for us in any capacity—nor use henceforth, either the foreign or local Hong name (美隆 Mei-ying) of this corporation.

J. H. & C. K. EAGLE, INC.
行 洋 鷹 美
Shanghai,
31st December, 1918.

NOTICE

With reference to the notice in this paper of Messrs. J. H. and C. K. Eagle, Inc., I beg to state that my connection as compradore to the said firm terminated already on May the 31st, 1918. After that date I acted as compradore to Mr. G. Louis, which position I, however, resigned, as per my letter to him of December the 9th, 1918.

MOH SONG CHING
莫 勝 清
20715

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.
Skin Diseases and Rheumatism.
Injection of all kinds of vaccine
serums, and 1914 (806). Test
of blood.
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.,
11 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2379.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold
Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 3 Kiukiang Road

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

IDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
1372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
Universities at Tokyo and
Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

Massage and Swedish Treatments

Expert Masseuse, Electrical and
Swedish Treatments, by Thos.
Burke, London, Eng. Cert. c/o
Palace Hotel. Patients visited.
The only graduated masseuse in
Shanghai.

Modern Residence For Sale

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5
rooms ground floor, with all modern
appliances, garage, stables, hot-
houses, large garden. Area, 14
mow.

Owner leaving Shanghai.
Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.
1 The Bund.
20701

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

NOTICE

Wei Lee & Co.

The leading Butchers, Sausage
Makers, Ship Chandlers and Com-
pradores, have opened their premises
at K 2258/9 Boone Road, opposite
the Hongkew Market, and invite
the public for a trial.

Monthly passbooks on application.
We keep daily fresh stocks of
vegetables, fish, eggs, etc.

WEI LEE & CO.
滙利公司
20737

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

Owing to the non-arrival of
Switchboard Materials for the
Expansion of the Central Exchange,
which were to have been delivered
as far back as 1915, the traffic of
the Central Office has become so
congested during the busy hours of
the day that it is impossible for the
staff to render a satisfactory service.
The Directors have therefore decided
that until further notice no new
telephones can be installed in con-
nection with the Central Switch-
board.

Such applications as will connect
with the other Exchanges, West,
East and North will be attended to
as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors
will take every possible step to
hasten the expansion of the Central
Exchange, and having ascertained
that material for it can now be ob-
tained have decided to send at once
the Company's Engineer-in-Chief
home, via America, to see that no
time is lost.

By order,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
20393

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

COMPLETE CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME

for
January 8th and 9th

"KING COTTON"
Interesting

"The Fangs OF THE TATER"
Detective Story in Two Parts

"The Disappearance of Helen
Mintern"
Detective Story in Two Parts

"THE PROFESSOR'S WARD"
Comedy

"A MODEL YOUNG MAN"
Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North
Szechuen Roads

Tonight Tonight

SPECIAL

PROGRAMME

Including

Entertainment by

JOSE REYES

The Marvellous Transformist

Amusement

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
One Night Only
January 8th

"PICTURESQUE SMYRNA"
Interesting

"IN THE SERVICE
OF THE STATE"
Detective Story in Two Parts

"The Music Swindlers"
Detective Story in Two Parts

"CLOTHES COUNT"
Comedy

"THE PHONE MESSAGE"
Comedy Drama

"TO BE OR NOT
TO BE MARRIED"
Comedy

Change of Programme
on Thursday, Jan. 9th
Showing

The Special "METRO" Feature
"The White Raven"

APOLLO THEATRE TONIGHT

"The Count of Monte Cristo"
EPOCH 5

"The Conquest of Paris"

Tonight the story moves to Paris and we have perfect a pageant
of photographic scenes in Paris. It is a setting indeed worthy
of the House of Pathe.

This Film is without doubt the greatest success ever
shown at the Apollo.

British Gazette — PATHE'S — French Gazette
AMERICAN WAR NEWS

"Spring Fever"
a rattling good Triangle comedy

Time and Prices as Usual

COMING SHORTLY

DOROTHY GISH

"Susan Rocks the Boat"

Triangle Fine Art Comedy with Dorothy Gish and Owen
Moore as the stars.

A WINNER ALL THE WAY

OLYMPIC THEATRE

First Concert on Saturday, January 18th by

The Famous Petrograd Chamber Sextette
"ZIMRO"

Under the patronage of the
Central Zionists Society

MEMBERS

1st Violin J. Misteckin
(Graduate Petrograd Conservatoire)
2nd Violin M. Rosenker
(Graduate Petrograd Conservatoire)
Viola K. Moldovan
(Graduate Petrograd Conservatoire)

Violoncello J. Cherniavsky
(Graduate Petrograd and Leipzig Conservatoires)
Clarinet C. Belezon
(Graduate Moscow Conservatoire)
Piano L. Berdichevsky
(Graduate Petrograd Conservatoire)

"All soloists from the Petrograd Grand Opera House"

First Concert will consist of Jewish Folk Melodies

Booking opens at Moutrie's on January 8th: Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00, Boxes \$20.00

The Theatre will be specially heated

Direction: A. STROK